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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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21 NOVEMBER 1986

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

CURRENT CPSU MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS REVIEWED

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by APN [Novosti News Agency] commentator Dmitriy Gaymakov, under rubric "In the Mirror of Statistics": "Combat Vanguard"]

[Text] Fundamental changes that encompass all spheres of life are occurring in our country. Their initiator and organizer has been the Communist Party -- the political and moral vanguard of Soviet society, its managing and directing force. The party bears a historic responsibility for the country's fate and for implementing the strategic course that it has worked out for accelerating socioeconomic development.

The party's strength lies in the fact, as was emphasized at the 27th CPSU Congress, that it senses the time and the pulse beat of the nation, acts deep among the masses, and reorganizes and alters the methods of managing society with a consideration of the requirements of the time. At the same time the party can successfully resolve new tasks if the party itself develops and improves constantly. It is precisely that process that is attested to by the data prepared by the CPSU Central Committee's Organizational Party Work Department concerning the party's development during the past five years, between the 25th (1981) and 27th (1986) congresses.

Party Potential

Revealing the role and tasks of the CPSU in the reorganization, the Central Committee's June 1986 Plenum emphasized that the party has as its disposal reliable levers for influencing social processes. "The theory and policy, the ideas and strength of organization, the millions of Communists in production and in administration, in science, technology, and culture -- those constitute a powerful party potential," M. S. Gorbachev said in the report.

A very important part of that potential is the Communists themselves, their size, composition, and job placement. Concern for the growth of the ranks and

the qualitative improvement of the composition has been a tradition that the party has followed since the very first days of its existence. By the 27th Congress the party has 19,037,946 Communists. That is almost 4.6 million more than by the 24th Congress (May 1971) and 1,557,000, or 8.9 percent, more than five years ago.

In the past five-year period an average of 661,000 and 628,000 persons were annually accepted, respectively, as candidate party members and CPSU members. There has continued to be an increase in the percentage of Communists among the country's adult population. During the past five years that percentage has increased by 0.4 percent and currently constitutes 9.7 percent. Almost every tenth citizen of our country, aged 18 years or older, is a Communist.

Leading Position for the Workers

The party has been intensifying its influence upon various aspects of social life in order to supplement its ranks with better, advanced representatives of the working class, peasantry, and intellectual class. It is especially noted in the party's Program that the CPSU considers it necessary for a leading place in its social composition to be occupied by workers.

During the past five years workers constituted 59.4 percent among the candidate party members, which is a larger percentage than in previous years. In the party organizations of the industrially developed oblasts that indicator constituted 65-70 percent or more. A considerable number of the replacements are workers in the leading occupations in material production, and primarily its base branches.

During the past five years 1,659,000 representatives of the working class have become party members. There are currently approximately 8,552,000 of them in the CPSU. The percentage of workers has increased by 1.6 percent and has reached 45 percent of the total number of Communists. There has also been an increase in the number of peasants who are party members. They come to 2,248,166 persons, or 11.8 percent of the party makeup. Taken together, the workers and kolkhoz members constitute the majority -- 56.8 percent.

Almost every third person newly entering the party belongs to the category that is given the overall name "employees." The party devotes a large amount of attention today to accepting into its ranks people who guarantee the acceleration of scientific-technical progress -- specialists engaged in the development and introduction of new technology and technological processes, and scientific figures. The number of employee Communists has increased during the past five years by 567,000 and by the beginning of the current year came to 8,204,433. This is 43.2 percent of the party makeup. It is noteworthy that almost three-fourths of the party members in this category are engineers, agronomists, teachers, doctors, scientific workers, and literary and artistic figures.

Influx of Young People and Women

Both for the present and for the future of the party, it is especially important to have an influx of young people into its ranks. The tendency has been, over the past ten years, for almost three-fourths of the accepted persons to enter through the Komsomol, with four out of five being people aged 30 years or less. The number of persons in that age category in the party currently is 3,350,000, or 17.6 percent of the total makeup.

There has been a constant increase in the percentage of women in the party. In the new replacements during recent years their share has been almost one-third. Whereas in 1971 the party had approximately 3.2 million women, by the beginning of this year it had 5,475,145, or 28.8 percent of its makeup.

The changes in the Communists' educational level also have shown a constant improvement in the party's qualitative makeup. Whereas in 1971 the party had 2.8 million persons with higher education and in 1981 almost 4.9 million, at the present time 6 million, or 31.8 percent, do. Almost 8.5 million persons have secondary education. From year to year there has been a decrease, and an extremely substantial one, in the share of Communists with incomplete secondary or primary education. At the same time there has been an increase in the scientist segment. By the beginning of the present year the party ranks included 239,581 candidates of sciences and 30,954 doctors of sciences. The number of party members with a learned degree has increased during the past five years, respectively, by 36,000 and 4800.

A typical feature of the CPSU has been its multinational makeup. Our party was born as a proletarian revolutionary organization of internationalists. It continues to develop and become stronger in the same spirit. All the communist parties of the union republics have grown numerically, both by drawing on representatives of the indigenous population and by drawing on the dozens of other nations and nationalities in our country. In addition to 11.2 million Russians (their share has decreased from 67.8 percent in 1946 to 59.1 percent currently), the party has more than 3 million Ukrainians, 726,000 Belorussians, 465,000 Uzbeks, 388,000 Kazakhs, and a total of approximately 8 million representatives of non-Russian nationality (in 1973 they constituted 5.8 million). The CPSU today unites in its ranks citizens from more than a hundred nations and nationalities in our country.

For the Purity of Its Ranks

The party treasures among its members high political, on-the-job, and moral qualities, honesty and decency, and the readiness to apply all one's efforts to the cause of building communism. The party is concerned about the purity of its ranks, and protects itself against casual individuals who enter the party for career-oriented or other selfish reasons.

the CPSU reinforces its ranks and its authority by taking decisive steps to rid itself of violators of the party Rules and party morality. In recent years the party organizations have increased their demands with regard to the fulfillment of party and state discipline, and have begun to evaluate more strictly any instances of violation of the moral norms. As a result, during

the period between the two most recent congresses, approximately 430,000 persons were expelled from the party because of misdemeanors that discredited the title of Communist. In addition, more than 101,000 candidate members were not accepted into the party ranks since they they had failed to withstand an exacting investigation to ascertain their conformity to the high demands to be made on the young Communist.

At the 27th CPSU Congress it was emphasized that the party will continue to fight unceasingly for the pure and honest outward appearance of the party member and to take decisive steps to rid itself of violators of party morality.

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CSO: 1800/040

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

RESOLUTIONS ON REORGANIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION MINISTRIES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 86 pp 1-2

[Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers
On the Further Improvement of the Management of the Country's Construction
Complex and On Measures for Improving the Management Mechanism in Construction]

[Text] On Further Improvement in the Management of the Country's Construction
Complex

The decree which was adopted in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress envisions a number of measures on intensifying centralized management of the country's unified construction complex with the simultaneous expansion of the rights and increase in the responsibility of the Councils of Ministers of the union republics and the local Soviets of People's Deputies for the accomplishment of the plans for capital construction, development of the base, and raising the level of construction production.

For these purposes, it has been considered necessary to convert the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs to the union-republic State Construction Committee of the USSR (Gosstroy)--a permanent organ of the USSR Council of Ministers for the management of the country's construction complex.

Gosstroy USSR has been assigned responsibility for implementation of the decisions of the party and the government in the field of capital construction, introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and advanced forms for the organization of labor and, on this basis, raising the efficiency of construction production, and the accomplishment of the tasks of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for putting into operation production capacities and facilities, housing, and other facilities having a social purpose.

For a further expansion of the rights of the union republics, it was considered expedient to transfer the republic ministries of construction from the jurisdiction of the union-republic construction ministries of the USSR to the direct subordination of the corresponding Councils of Ministries of the union republics.

The Councils of Ministers of the union republics have been given complete responsibility for the accomplishment of the tasks of the state plans for putting into operation production capacities and facilities, housing, and other

objects having social significance and for the results of financial-management activity of the construction ministries and the accomplishment of measures for the development of the material and technical base of construction production.

It was established that in the RSFSR, considering the significant volumes of work and the major tasks in the development and creation of the most important national economic complexes, construction is accomplished by the forces of the USSR all-union ministries.

It was considered expedient to form the USSR all-union construction ministries in accordance with the territorial criterion: the Ministry of Construction in the Northern and Western Regions of the USSR (Minsevpapstroy USSR); Ministry of Construction in the Southern Regions of the USSR (Minyugstroy USSR); Ministry of Construction in the Regions of the Urals and Western Siberia of the USSR (Minuralsibstroy USSR). The Ministry of Construction in Regions of the Far East and Transbaykal has been renamed the Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions of the USSR (Minvostokstroy).

Gosstroy USSR accomplishes the direct management of the work of the Minsevpapstroy USSR, Minyugstroy USSR, Minuralsibstroy USSR, Minvostokstroy USSR, Minmontazhpetsstroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Assembly Work] USSR, Mintransstroy [Ministry of Transport Construction] USSR, and Ministroymaterialov [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry] USSR and coordinates closely on construction problems with Gosagroprom [State Agroindustrial Committee] and the permanent organs of the USSR Council of Ministers on the corresponding national economic complexes, with ministries and departments of the USSR, and with the Councils of Ministers of the republics.

It was considered expedient to maintain the procedure for the coordination of Mintransstroy with the transport ministries.

To accelerate the increase in volumes of work on the construction of housing and facilities having a social purpose, Gosstroy USSR and the construction ministries of the USSR and the Councils of Ministers of the union republics, by agreement with local party and soviet organs, have been tasked with the creation of planning-industrial-construction organizations which are specialized in civilian housing construction in case of expediency in the cities, oblasts, and krais on the base of enterprises of industrial home-building. Subsequently, these organizations are to be transferred to the direct subordination of the corresponding local Soviets of People's Deputies. Here, special attention was paid to the development of services of a single customer and the organization of the overall construction of housing apartments.

The decree requires Gosplan USSR, with participation of Gosstroy USSR, Gosplan USSR, and the construction ministries, to develop and introduce a system for supporting capital construction with material resources which envisions planning and their delivery for the construction of facilities, proceeding from the funds which have been allocated and the requirement determined by the plans, estimates, and title lists of the construction projects, and to accomplish the consistent transition to supporting construction with material-technical resources through territorial organs as wholesale trade, having in mind transferring in 1987 to such a supply procedure the construction organizations located in the Estonian SSR and the Armenian SSR.

Envisioned in the course of the reorganization being conducted is a significant reduction in the number of personnel in the apparatuses of union and republic construction ministries and local construction organizations.

The right has been granted to use a portion of the assets from the savings in the wage fund obtained through a reduction in the number of personnel in the management apparatus for the establishment of increases in the salaries of highly qualified specialists. These increases are cancelled or reduced with a deterioration in the quality of labor, the late accomplishment of tasks, and violations of labor and production discipline.

On Measures for Improving the Management Mechanism in Construction

The decree which was adopted is directed toward the realization of the lines of the 27th CPSU Congress on the basic restructuring of the management mechanism in construction, raising its efficiency, and intensifying the economic motivation of all participants in the investment process in ensuring the putting into operation of production capacities, housing, and other facilities having a social purpose in the normative times.

For these purposes, a number of practical measures have been planned for improvement of the planning of construction production and the expansion of independent labor collectives, the strengthening of contract relations between organizations--customers and contractors, and the development of cost accounting and the collective contract in construction.

A reduction in the number of planning indices is envisioned for the ministries and departments which are accomplishing contract work, the Councils of Ministers of the union republics, and the construction-installation organizations. It was established that the economic standards approved as indices of the five-year plan are not subject to change in the annual plans.

The evaluation of production-management activity of construction-installation organizations when summing up the results of work is accomplished by higher organizations and local organs from the results in the accomplishment of contract obligations for the putting into operation of production capacities, structures, housing, and other facilities with a social purpose, realization of the tasks for profit and growth in the productivity of labor, and volumes of contract work by technological stages and start-up complexes.

Class places in accordance with the results of socialist competition are awarded to collectives of construction-installation organizations which, in the accounting period, ensured the 100-percent putting into operation of the capacities and facilities envisioned by the plan. The payment of bonuses to personnel for accomplishment of the quarterly plans for construction-installation work is accomplished under the condition of the accomplishment of tasks for putting into operation capacities and facilities in the planned quarter.

The Ministries of Construction of the union republics and main territorial and specialized administrations for construction and trusts have been granted the right to approve plans of enterprises and organizations within their jurisdiction, develop and change the structure and staff of the their component

subdivisions, and create, reorganize, and eliminate construction-installation organizations, enterprises, and other subdivisions within the limits of the wage fund calculated in accordance with the standard.

The basic document which regulates the interrelations of the customers and the contractors and determines their mutual economic responsibility for the accomplishment of state plans is the contract agreement for capital construction. After conclusion of the contract agreement the institutions of the banks finance the construction projects continuously on the basis of the approved title lists. Expenditures accomplished by contract organizations at facilities which are not included in the plan and not accepted by the banks for financing are not subject to reimbursement.

To strengthen cost accounting relations, ministries and departments of the USSR and Councils of Ministers of the union republics are required to accomplish, beginning in 1987, the transition to contract prices agreed upon between the customers and the contractors for the construction of enterprises and start-up complexes and facilities using the favorable experience accumulated in the Belorussian SSR and being guided by the decisions which have been adopted which determine the methods for the formation of contract prices for the technical reequipping and modernization of operating enterprises; in 1986-1987 they are to work out price lists and other consolidated estimate standards for the determination of contract prices for mass construction facilities with the period of effect of these price lists and standards for five years. Subsequently, they should be reviewed regularly every five years.

To increase the responsibility of the construction organizations for the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in construction, it was considered expedient that the working out of the construction portion of operating documentation be accomplished, as a rule, by the planning-research organizations of the construction ministries and departments or, on their orders, by organizations of other ministries and departments. Construction-installation trusts have been permitted to work out, by the forces of planning-estimate offices (groups) within their jurisdiction, planning-estimate documentation for the construction of facilities of their own production base and, by agreement with the customers, for technically simple facilities. When coordinating the annual plans, ministries and departments of the USSR--customers and Councils of Ministers of the union republics, are charged with turning over to the construction ministries and departments in accordance with the established standards the volumes and limits of planning and research work for the working out of the construction portion of operating documentation.

It was established that 25 percent of the savings calculated as the difference between the contract price and the estimate prepared in accordance with blueprints is sent as income for the state budget. The remaining portion of the savings is distributed by the general contractor between the construction, installation, and planning organizations, customer enterprises and organizations, and other participants in the construction with consideration of the specific contribution of each of them to the reduction of the cost and the increase in the volumes of construction.

The decree requires ministries and departments of the USSR and the Councils of Ministers of the union republics, beginning in 1986, to accomplish the stage-by-stage conversion of the construction-installation trusts and organizations equivalent to them, main territorial and specialized administrations for construction, and ministries of construction of the union republics to complete cost accounting and self-financing.

To strengthen cost accounting in the contract organizations, raise the role of the customer in the investment process, and intensify monitoring of the accomplishment of construction-installation work in strict conformance with the contract agreements, construction-installation organizations are allotted their own working capital to cover expenditures on incomplete production, the appropriate procedure is established for the customer to pay for contract work which has been accomplished, banks are granted the right to issue credit to construction-installation organizations for temporary needs, and measures of responsibility of the customer's and contractor's organizations for the failure to put into operation capacities and facilities in the time established by the plan are envisioned. With the early putting of production capacities and facilities into operation, the customers give to the general contractors 50 percent of the profit of the enterprise envisioned by the plan for the period by which construction time has been reduced.

In the case where the customer has disclosed work accomplished with deviation from construction norms and rules, it is not paid for and it is not considered in the volumes of accomplished contract work until the deviations which have been accomplished are eliminated.

The decree determined that beginning with 1987 the financing of state capital investments is accomplished:

--for the construction of new and the expansion of operating enterprises, the title lists for which are approved by the USSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan USSR or by agreement with them--through the customers' own capital and budget appropriations, and for other production construction projects--through the customers' own assets;

--for technical reequipping and modernization of operating production works--through the assets of the production development fund;

--for facilities having a non-production purpose--through the assets of the fund for social-cultural measures and housing construction and the assets of other similar funds and budget appropriations.

With a shortage of their own funds, in accordance with the indicated types of expenditures the financing of capital investments is accomplished through bank credits.

To increase the responsibility of contract construction-installation organizations for the final work results, beginning with 1987 it is planned to change over to the organization of the "turnkey" construction of housing first of all in cities and regions where the services of a single customer have been created.

Envisioned when shaping plans for housing construction for the year 1987 and subsequent years is the customers' transfer to the contract organizations of funds for equipment and materials, the numbers of employees, corresponding warehouse facilities, or limits of capital investments necessary for their construction.

Beginning in 1987, Gosstroy USSR, USSR ministries and departments, and the Councils of Ministers of the union republics have been charged with the formation of planning-construction associations as an organizational form which ensures the "turnkey" construction of residential buildings and other facilities having a social purpose and single-type production facilities and structures, and subsequently--big industrial complexes.

To expand the possibilities of the construction-installation organizations in the development of their own production base, it was considered necessary to permit them to create a production development fund. The banks have been permitted to grant the organizations credit for the financing of these expenditures for a period until the formation of the production development fund but, as a rule, for no more than one year. Expenditures for highly effective measures for the technical reequipping and modernization of operating production works and expansion of enterprises of the production base for construction-installation organizations which can be recovered in a period of up to five years may be accomplished by them above the approved limit of capital investments through bank credits.

It was established that assets of the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction are one of the basic sources of financing for the construction of housing and other facilities having a social purpose for labor collectives of construction-installation organizations. The procedure for its formation has been determined. In the case where the construction-installation organizations have a shortage of funds for the construction of facilities, they are permitted to direct free assets of the material incentive fund and bank credits to these purposes.

To increase the interest of the construction-installation organizations in the development of cost accounting, it was determined to form a material incentive fund through deductions from profit in accordance with the norms established in percentages of it. With the construction-installation organizations' accomplishment of the plan for putting into operation all production capacities and facilities, the planned sum of the material incentive fund is increased by 10 percent.

The decree requires USSR ministries and departments and the Councils of Ministers of the union republics to adopt measures for the wide development, in construction, of the brigade contract and cost accounting and, for these purposes, to restructure the system of management, planning, and motivation of all production elements; they are to ensure the wide dissemination of the work experience of the trusts of Glavmosoblstroy [Main Administration for Construction in Moscow Oblast] with the Moscow Oblast ispolkom and the combined technological flows of the organizations of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and other construction-installations in the employment of the collective contract. To increase the labor and creative

activity of the collectives, it was recommended that councils of labor collectives be formed in all production elements--from brigade to the trust as a whole.

USSR ministries and departments, Councils of Ministers of the union republics, and local management organs are forbidden to take to construction-installation organizations indices and standards which are not envisioned by this decree or to introduce additional restrictions on the wage funds and staffs. Limitation of the rights of these organizations, regulation of their activity, and petty guardianship are not permitted. Intradepartmental and intraorganizational monitoring with the broad involvement of the public should be developed.

The decree envisages the accomplishment of measures to increase the mobility of contract organizations and expansion of the practice of involving construction and installation organizations in the accomplishment of work at facilities located outside the sites of their permanent location. It provides for ensuring further development of the watch method as the most progressive form for the organization of labor with the mobile method of work production.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers obliged party, soviet, management, trade union, and Komsomol organizations to conduct organizational and political work for the active introduction, into construction practice, of new forms and methods of management and expressed firm confidence that the labor collectives of construction-installation, planning, and other organizations and enterprises use them for the successful accomplishment of planned tasks for the putting into operation of production capacities, housing, and other facilities having a social purpose in the normative times and for a savings in materials and labor resources, will raise the rates and quality of construction-installation work, and are realizing the lines of the 27th CPSU Congress for a radical improvement in capital construction.

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CSO: 1800/008

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PUGO REPORTS AT 12 JULY LaSSR CC CP PLENUM

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 13 Jul 86 pp 1-3

[LATINFORM report on speech by B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee: "To the 12th Five-Year-Plan -- Enthusiastic Work"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Today we are to discuss the results of the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, determine the tasks of the republic party organizations resulting from the decisions of the Plenum, the propositions and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, set forth in the report of the general secretary of the party's Central Committee, M. S. Gorbachev, as well as to review the draft plan of the economic and social development of the republic for the 12th Five-Year-Plan.

Everyone of us sees and is aware of the fact that the entire socio-political life of the republic, as well as of the country as a whole, is passing under the powerful influence of the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the directives of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which gave a new impulse to the creative and constructive work of the labor collectives.

At the Plenum, a detailed analysis was made of the profound reorganization that is taking place in the party and in the state, an objective picture was shown of the post-congress development of Soviet society, the main goals and directions of the 12th Five-Year-Plan were determined, the foreign policy situation in the world was revealed, and our next tasks were defined.

All of the documents adopted by the Plenum are permeated with the demand for maximum preciseness, political and practical activeness, and efficient and good-quality work.

In unanimously adopting the innovational ideas and approaches advanced by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the communists and all workers of the republic must draw practical conclusions for themselves and approach the assessment of their activity responsibly and self-critically as never before, only from the standpoint of concrete matters and results, B. K. Pugo noted.

What do the results of the post-congress work indicate? The chief result consists in the fact that in our republic, as everywhere in the country, the decisions of the Congress, which received the widest support, have increased the

practical activeness of the workers and called forth a burst of political self-consciousness of the masses.

This is shown by the evident influence on the strengthening of discipline and order and the acceleration of the rates of development of the national economy. During the 6 months of the current year, the growth of industrial production, by comparison with the same period of the past year, came to 4.8 percent in our republic. Outstripping rates of growth of labor productivity above the rates of growth of production have been secured. There are changes for the better in industries which for many years have lagged behind, such as light industry and railway transportation. The organizations of the Ministry of Construction have begun to work somewhat better. The plans for the sale of animal husbandry products in the agroindustrial complex have been overfulfilled.

But it would be a mistake to flatter ourselves with the results that have been obtained. An analysis of the state of affairs shows that the reorganization in our republic is proceeding slowly and painfully. By far not everywhere have we succeeded in overcoming unconcern and conservatism, in giving scope to initiative and creativity. Old approaches are holding us back, inertia is still strong, and those economic levers and incentives that must change things for the better are not operating in full measure.

To overcome all negative phenomena, shortcomings and weaknesses means to move the reorganization forward in reality. This is our first obligation. You see, in order to consolidate our grip on the growth rates that have been attained and to further increase them, guaranteeing long-term and stable success, cardinal measures are needed everywhere and in everything.

It was calculating on precisely such actions that the plan for the 12th Five-Year-Plan was developed. Work on it was conducted carefully and in a balanced manner. The plan projections were repeatedly reviewed at sessions of the Bureau and Secretariat of the Latvian CP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, and in the Central Committee Departments. The search for new approaches and reserves, developed during the preparation of the five-year-plan and especially activated after the Congress, made it possible for us, in terms of the majority of the basic indicators, not only to advance to the upper level of the tasks of the Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development, but also to appreciably exceed them.

In further characterizing the basic features of the plan, the speaker underscored that on the whole it corresponds to the directives of the 27th Party Congress and the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The plan aims at increasing the efficiency of the national economy, active resource economy, the enhancement of the influence of economic levers and incentives, the application of long-term norms, and the use of new methods of administration and management.

The fullest concept of the impending changes in the economy is provided by the absolute increases. The most important of them significantly exceed the indicators for the 11th Five-Year-Plan. For example, the national income is growing by 1.4 billion rubles as against 1.1 billion in the preceding five-year-plan. The growth of industrial production will amount to 1.7 billion rubles instead of 1.4 billion, and the growth of the average annual gross production of agriculture will come to 388 as compared to 296 million rubles.

Of fundamental importance is the economically based rhythm of the five-year-plan: For the first time, the increase in growth rates is not shifted to its last years, but is planned from the first years.

The new five-year-plan provides for a significant increase in the share of the accumulation fund in the national income and the realization of large measures in regard to the technical reequipment and reconstruction of existing enterprises. More than half of the productive capital investments, and in industry --approximately 60 percent, are directed toward these ends.

On the basis of the accelerated development of the economy, a broad social program has been outlined. The growth of real incomes, calculated per capita of the population, will reach 13 percent as against 8 percent in the past five-year plan. The absolute growth in retail commodity turnover will double. Special attention is being given to the solution of the housing problem and the increase in the construction rates of pre-school institutions for children, rural clubs, and all projects of the social sphere. Of great social significance will be the realization of the program measures for the reduction of manual labor introduced in the plan, which will make it possible, during the five-year-plan, to improve the working conditions for 128,000 workers and to free 58,000 persons from manual work.

In a word, the five-year plan under review is a concrete program of action of party committees, state economic organs, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, labor collectives, and management personnel in regard to the acceleration of socio-economic development. In so doing, it was underscored in the report, it is very important to approach the plan tasks as minimum tasks. It is not only necessary to achieve them in the republic, in every industry, city, rayon, and in every production link, but they must without fail be exceeded. For this reason, an incessant search must be conducted in all labor collectives for reserves for a significant increase in the annual plan indicators.

In objectively assessing the plan that has been presented, it must be frankly stated that its fulfillment will require extraordinarily intense work.

Above all, it is necessary to accelerate, by every conceivable means, the technical reequipment of production, effectively removing from its path all impeding factors. In industry and in the other sectors in the republic, a certain experience in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress has already been accumulated and habits and methods of the practical intensification of production have taken shape. Reserves for the increase in efficiency on the basis of scientific-technical achievements are being successfully realized by the labor collectives of the VEF [Riga State Electrical Engineering Plant], need expansions for Biolar and Latvbytkhim [not further identified], the Driving Chain Plant, and other enterprises. The speaker, in particular, noted that at the Daugavpilsskiy Driving Chain Plant (director--comrade A. N. Karev, secretary of the party organization--V. A. Kapustin) plans call for increasing production by 36.3 percent in the 12th Five-Year Plan and doubling it by the year 2000, with a significant reduction in the number of workers. The solution of such a difficult task is based on a well-thought-out complex of measures for the broad introduction of automatic rotor and rotor-conveyer transfer lines of their own production. To this end, the plant collective created a special machine-tool shop and is continuing its further development.

It is necessary, in every conceivable way, to support and expand the creative search of labor collectives and to adopt progressive experience. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, today the undertaking of the reequipment and reconstruction of production requires new approaches and a most responsible attitude. We cannot, we simply do not have the right to accept the fact that in the past year almost one-third of the industrial enterprises did not introduce a single technical innovation making possible any significant increase in labor productivity and the economy of material and fuel-energy resources.

Even in the current year, many collectives do not envisage in their plans scientific-technical progress of radical improvement. As a result, the measures for the introduction of new technology will secure an increase in labor productivity of only 1.4 percent on the average for the republic, whereas in the past year this indicator equalled 1.8 percent. Is this not an example of "acceleration in the wrong direction"? Among those whose plans for new technology do not stand up to any criticism, one should name the REZ [Riga Electric Machine Building Plant] (general manager-- comrade E. A. Kikas, former party committee secretary--comrade G. M. Opolchenny), the Rigaselmash [Riga Agricultural Machine Building Plant] (director--comrade A. S. Krupko, party committee secretary--comrade B. V. Yekimetskiy), the Electric Light Bulb Plant (former director comrade Yu. A. Yuyukin, party committee secretary--comrade A. Ya. Niyedra), the Plant for the Production of Hydrometeorological Instruments (former director--comrade S. D. Plinte, party committee secretary--V. I. Ushakov), and the Plant for the Processing of Plastics (director--comrade A. A. Rungis, party buro secretary--R. A. Matsuyev). Involuntarily the question arises: How is it that now, during an intensive period of reorganization, some managers contrived to catch a train going in the opposite direction and calmly not to travel where they should be going?

It is necessary to examine, in the shortest possible time, all the plans for the modernization of production and to make them as tense and mobilized as possible.

In accordance with the directive of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the most intent attention should be given to the quality of technical designs. As the election certification, conducted in the course of preparation for the present Plenum, has shown, they envision ineffective technology, outdated labor organization, and yesterday's equipment. For example, the design for the construction, in the town of Yelgava, of a plant for the production of chromium-plated leather semi-finished products, at an estimated cost of 23 million rubles, was based on a technology that was 10 years old, and such very important indicators as the growth of labor productivity and the improvement of production quality were not envisaged. Who needs such designs, which circulate technical backwardness, former approaches and mistakes?

The Council of Ministers, Gosplan, the State Committee for Construction Affairs, and the Bank for Financing Capital Investments must, within the shortest possible periods, subject to expert examination all plans for technical reequipment and reconstruction being projected for realization in the 12th Five-Year Plan, and reject those which will not correspond to the tasks of accelerating scientific-technical progress. Increased attention must be devoted to the plans for the reconstruction of the machine building enterprises.

A very important task is the reequipment of light industry. In accordance with the directive of the Central Committee Buro, long-term measures for its reconstruction and the improvement of the quality of consumer goods have been developed in our republic. We also have a Comprehensive Program for Goods and Services which is calculated to the year 2000. The point now is for them to be rigorously implemented and for them to yield returns.

Of course, it would be naive to suppose that it is possible to solve at one stroke all chronic problems which have accumulated in the industry for years. But we are obligated to solve them without delay, and it is, above all, the ministry itself which must take care of this. Its administrators, especially the deputy minister for construction, comrade T. M. Fedotov, because of whose sluggishness many important tasks were wrecked during the past year, must work more persistently and with greater initiative, with the highest degree of responsibility. It is necessary for the Council of Ministers and Gosplan to take the entire complex of work in regard to the development of light industry under assiduous control.

The plans of reconstruction, it was noted further in the report, must, to the best of our abilities, be oriented toward rotor technology. The experience of the Latvbytkhim Association, which as the first in the republic and one of the first in the country properly took up the introduction of rotor and rotor-conveyer lines, distinctly convinces that they produce a truly revolutionary and multiple increase in productivity and guarantee the highest quality of production.

Pretty good plans for the creation and introduction of rotor technology have been developed in our republic. But the concrete tasks that are introduced in them--this is the minimum. A technological revolution they will not produce! Taking into account the directives of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, we are obligated to increase them significantly. We must intensify the activity of the Republic Center for Rotor Technology, whose organizational period has been dragged out excessively. The deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, comrades Ya. Ya. Okherin and L. L. Bartkevich, and the deputy chairman of Gosplan, comrade V. A. Leytan, must without delay investigate all the problems that prevent the normalization of the work of the Center and rapidly promote rotor technology to the enterprises.

The same also applies to questions that are connected with the work of the engineering center, in which a center for robotics has been reorganized, and with the center for computer-aided design.

It was emphasized that the responsibility for the implementation of all plans for technical reequipment and reconstruction, first and foremost, must be borne by the managers of enterprises and organizations, state and economic organs. And this responsibility must be especially personal, strict and inevitable.

In devoting oneself daily to the reconstruction of production, it is impossible to lose sight of the steady improvement in the use of the accumulated production potential. In recent years, a lot has been done in our republic in regard to the mechanization and automation of production processes and the introduction of highly productive equipment. However, it clearly is operated below capacity:

for the industry of the republic as a whole, 38 percent of the mechanized lines and 29 percent of the transfer lines are operating in one shift. In the VEF [Riga Electrotechnical Plant imeni V. I. Lenin] and the Kommutator associations, in the plants for the production of hydrometeorological instruments, fans, the Yelgavskiy Machine Building Plant and other enterprises, the equipment that is supplied with industrial robots is not even used for a full shift.

We will not be able to attain a significant increase in the quality indicators of the economy if we do not speed up the renovation of producer goods, if we do not get rid of the obsolete part of them, and if we do not make more intensive use of technically up-to-date machines and equipment, including also by virtue of increasing the shift coefficient, as this is being done by the Leningrad workers.

The essence of their initiative, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, consists in the following: To utilize the new and progressive part of the producer goods in two to three shifts and on this basis to fulfill the plan for the 12th Five-Year Plan, and to remove the obsolete equipment from operation and utilize the areas made available in this manner for the development of modern production.

The Central Committee Buro feels that the machine building and metalworking enterprises of the republic can and must, utilizing this experience, already beginning with the first days of the coming year, begin the transition to a two- and three-shift work regimen. In this way we will be able to free significant capital investments for the further development of the social sphere, and above all for the acceleration of housing construction.

The Central Committee Buro has charged the Council of Ministers and Gosplan to urgently proceed with the practical work on the realization of the initiative of the Leningrad workers. In so doing, it is important to reorganize the work regimen of transport, the educational institutions, kindergartens, and the entire social sphere in such a way as to create the necessary conditions for efficient labor.

In analyzing the problems of capital construction, the speaker noted that, although the situation here improved somewhat during the years of the past five-year plan, it nevertheless still remains unsatisfactory and the process of reorganization is being dragged out.

At the end of the past year, at the Central Committee Plenum at which the report of the minister of construction, comrade N. I. Kaftaylov, was discussed, the basic directions of work in regard to improving things in the construction industry were determined. Not long ago, at an expanded session of the Central Committee Buro, which was preceded by the study, on the part of the buro members, of the situation that has developed, with visits to the local level, an open discussion took place about ways of intensifying the construction materials industry and expanding its own basis. Jointly with the union ministry, concrete measures were mapped out for increasing the production efficiency in all sectors.

The ministers of construction and of the construction materials industry,

comrades N. I. Kaftaylov and Yu. N. Yura, the chairman of Latvagropromstroy [LaSSR State Committee for Agro-Industrial Construction], comrade M. F. Stashan, the first deputy chairman of Gosplan, comrade G. V. Ukhov, the chairman of the LaSSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, comrade A. Ya. Krols, and other soviet and economic managers were obligated to do everything necessary in order for the planned measures to be fully realized. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, comrade N. V. Denisenko, and the chief of the Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department, comrade G. V. Bagno-vets, must establish strict control and verification of execution.

Very high rates of growth of construction volumes are pledged in the five-year plan. To sustain them, it is necessary to bring about a radical increase in the efficiency of the work of the construction collectives in the reconstruction and technical reequipping of enterprises, as well as in the building of housing and projects in the social sphere. Of course, skillful use will have to be made of everything that already today is found in the equipment of the builders, creativity and economic initiative in work will have to be manifested, wider use will have to be made of progressive experience, and there will have to be maximum development of khozspособ [work under one's own direction]. We must through common efforts study more fundamentally all the problems of capital construction, improving step by step the planning and organization of construction, planning work, the assistance of the city rayon committees and all customers.

Among the many reserves that are capable of adding acceleration to the movement forward, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in particular singled out production quality. The party organizations must be thorough in taking up the work. This is all the more important because in the first 6 months our republic experienced a certain slump in the output of products with the State Emblem of Quality. One of the reasons for this is concealed in self-satisfaction and complacency. For example, at the RAF [Riga Bus Works] Microbus Plant director -- Yu. S. Merkulov, secretary of the party committee--N. V. Zanyatin) little has been done to maintain the once-attained Emblem of Quality through a high technical level of production and modern quality parameters of the vehicle. To what this led is well known. The Emblem of Quality was taken away from the bus, and a special regime for the formal acceptance of production was introduced at the plant by the USSR State Committee for Standards.

The Central Committee Buro gave a fundamental assessment of the state of party work at the RAF Plant and determined the list of the first and foremost tasks. The Yelgavskiy Party Gorkom and the Industry Department of the Central Committee must take the complex of organizational and political measures in regard to the restoration of the good reputation of our microbuses under assiduous control.

To bring about a radical improvement in production quality in the republic, the integrated Kachestvo-90 [Quality-90] Program has been developed. It envisages increasing, already in the current five-year plan, the proportion of products with the State Emblem of Quality, in the total volume of products being certified, to 75 percent. Moreover, not simply to increase them, but to make them competitive on the foreign market. But this will not happen automatically by itself. The purposeful efforts of party organizations,

soviet and economic organs, trade unions, the Komsomol, and all labor collectives are needed.

The experience of such organizations as the Khimvolokno [Chemical Fiber] Association, the Sarkanays Metalurgs Plant, the Lighting Engineering Plant, the Avrova Factory, and others clearly indicate that the number of reclamations can be sharply reduced and the output of products in conformity with requirements of standards can be secured without special expenditures, to a significant degree through a conscientious attitude toward work, the strengthening of labor and technological discipline, and the implementation of a number of urgent organizational and technical measures. Hence it follows that already now, without waiting for the technical reequipping of production envisaged by the program, we must take decisive steps to improve the quality of machines, equipment, and consumer products. We must impart a genuinely mass character to the social movement for the collective guarantee of discipline and quality, create everywhere circles and groups that are full of initiative and brigades of creative cooperation of workers in related industries, and actively support all useful undertakings.

One of the urgent tasks is to bring about a sharp increase in the efficiency of the labor of engineering and technical workers and specialists of the national economy, from whom in previous years practically no one required either new ideas or modern solutions, and the majority of whom got used to their engineering irresponsibility for the quality of production and for output as a whole.

The party committees must significantly increase the exactingness with respect to executive personnel in the ministries and departments, enterprises, scientific research, planning and design, and technical organizations for the development and organization of production and the output of products that correspond to, or exceed, the highest world achievements in terms of technical level and quality.

There has been enough blaming of one another, citing so-called objective difficulties, evading concrete steps, and procrastinating. It is time to begin--for everyone in his place--to act, to make maximum use of the economic, scientific-technical, and socio-political possibilities, and to achieve high final results as soon as possible. No other path is open to us. Any other path signifies the surrender of positions and an orientation toward lagging behind. Managers, not capable of securing high quality of work and production, we will regard as not capable of directing the sector entrusted to them.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the speaker continued, demanded the attainment of cardinal changes in use of material resources. By virtue of their economy, more than one-fourth of the growth of the national income will have to be obtained during the current five-year plan.

This task is a very important and difficult one. However, not all economic managers have prepared themselves for its solution. Many of them, as before, are managing wastefully, remaining captive to old conceptions. The fulfillment of tasks in regard to economizing a number of important resources in Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee], in the Ministry of Land Reclamation and

in plants producing fire-prevention equipment and means of mechanization has systematically fallen through. Direct losses of raw material and materials, as before, are being allowed in the organizations of the construction complex, in the Sarkanays Kvadrats Association, in the Sarkanaya Zvaygzne Plant, in the Railway-Car Building Plant, in the Riga Chemical Machine Building Plant, and others. A sizable part of the managers continues the vicious practice of collecting materials for reserve, thereby withdrawing state funds from circulation. Toward the end of the past year, about 80 percent of the associations and enterprises in industry had supplies of above-norm commodity stocks. The State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, its chairman, comrade G. I. Polyanskiy, the executives in the ministries and departments, enterprises, banking and financial institutions must put a stop, finally, to this flow of mismanagement.

Impermissibly a great deal of agricultural produce, electric power, heat and labor time are lost in our republic. Important advances are necessary in the utilization of secondary raw materials.

Economy and thrift are being pushed into the foreground by life itself. And we are obliged to toughen our struggle against squandering and establish a strict regime of economy and aim scientific-technical policy, planning, economic and administrative levers on the elimination of the vices that have taken root.

Special attention, both in the five-year plan and in the materials of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum is given to questions of the further development of the agro-industrial complex. After the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the situation here has been improving, but the resources directed into this sphere for the time being do not produce the requisite effect.

Correcting the situation, we put higher rates of development for agriculture than ever before in the 12th Five-Year Plan. This requires the intense and responsible work of all branches of the agro-industrial complex and the energetic and initiative-displaying actions of every collective. This requires of Gosagroprom, whose services up to now are being reorganized extremely slowly, unconventional approaches, new and efficient solutions. We are obliged, already in the current five-year plan, to decisively change the situation for the better.

We are pointedly confronted with the task of securing the stable output of plant-growing products and, above all, grain and fodder crops. Our organizational work does not produce tangible results here, and in supplying cattle with feed enormous shortcomings are being tolerated.

A meeting of the republic party and economic aktiv, which took place on 21 June, from positions of high demands, examined urgent questions of the radical improvement of fodder production and outlined necessary measures.

Paramount significance must be ascribed to the increase of grain production. We no longer have the right to rely on imported concentrated feed. Such an approach is nothing else than parasitic smugness. Every farm is obligated to obtain the maximum increase in the production of its own grain fodder in order

to develop animal husbandry on the basis of their own feed--high quality and balanced in terms of nutrient substances.

In the current five-year plan, in comparison with the preceding one, the average annual gross harvest of grain must be increased by 37.2 percent.

In connection with this, it is necessary to persistently increase the yield of the hectare sown to grain. On the basis of the more active introduction of intensive technologies, we can attain the receipt of no less than 30-33 quintals of grain per hectare.

In order to sharply improve fodder production, it is necessary to devote the most intent attention to the intensification of the production of grass fodder and the expansion of areas under leguminous fodder crops. In the integrated program for a significant increase of protein in the grass fodders and fodder grain and for the expansion of the production of albumen-containing additions, it is necessary to introduce corrections in order to accelerate the solution of a task that has become ripe long ago. Additional measures must be taken to improve the utilization of the grass lands and to obtain, instead of the current one and a half hay-harvests, no less than two, which will produce an addition of 120,000 tons of fodder units to the feed ration.

The speaker dwelled separately on the problem of rape. By the end of the five-year plan, it is planned to increase the area sown to rape to 15,000 hectares. But this high-albumen crop, which moreover is rich in vegetable oil, deserves greater attention. We can expand the areas under rape to 25,000 hectares by 1990.

There must be a cardinal improvement in the organization of the seed-growing of grasses and a significant reduction of losses of nutrient substances in the procurement, preservation and preparation of fodders.

Concrete tasks with respect to the acceleration of fodder-harvesting work, the increase of the productivity of harvesting equipment, the installation of seed storehouses, haylage and silage, mechanized feed preparation sections, and the use of active ventilation, are determined for every rayon, all farms, and for the agro-industrial complex as a whole. They must not only be unconditionally fulfilled, but must even be overfulfilled.

It is important to remember that, without a radical improvement in fodder production, we will not be able to secure the intensive development of the animal husbandry sector envisaged by the plan, which, as is well known, is the leading sector in the agriculture of the republic.

It is necessary for the following simple rule to be observed everywhere: Fewer references to the weather and objective reasons, more order on the land and strictness in the utilization of all reserves of production. More concrete everyday concern about increasing the yield of the fields and the productivity of the farms.

Rural subsidiary farms play a role of considerable importance in supplementing food resources. The situation that has developed with their creation cannot be

acknowledged as satisfactory. It is necessary for the Council of Ministers to complete all work in regard to their organization in the next 2-3 years. The party gorkoms and raykoms are obliged to be properly strict in holding managers of enterprises, organizations and institutions responsible for sluggishness and a carefree attitude to party directives.

To achieve serious successes in agricultural production, B. P. Pugo noted, we must search for and find non-traditional and more rational methods for the effective utilization of the economic potential that has been created and apply economic levers, material and moral incentives, and the collective contract on a wider scale. It is necessary to support the initiative of the Adazhi and Krasnyy Oktyabr kolkhozes and the Sovkhoz imeni XXV Sezd KPSS concerning the creation, on the basis of their own farms, of integrated enterprises and firms with a complete agro-industrial cycle--from the output of agricultural products to the sale of food products.

It is important to remember that only by acting effectively and in a manner that shows initiative, skillfully using the advantages that are embodied in the new economic mechanism and structure of management, can we attain high final results, develop agro-industrial production more quickly, and fulfill the tasks of the Food Program more successfully.

The speaker further dwelled on the tasks of the profound and comprehensive improvement of the management mechanism. The new principles of management are producing reassuring results. They have already been put at the basis of the activity of the majority of enterprises of the republic's industry, motor vehicle transport, communications, and consumer services. Beginning in 1987, all industrial ministries will work in the new conditions, and by the end of the five-year plan--all sectors of the national economy.

This obligates us to engage in more and better study and dissemination of the experience of progressive enterprises and the increase of the influence of the new conditions of management on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

We have accumulated experience in the composition of goal-oriented comprehensive programs in regard to key problems of the national economy. Gosplan should be more active in improving the system for the control of programs and in carrying out beforehand all the necessary work in the union ministries and departments, achieving the complete resource supply of the program measures.

In being concerned about the improvement of management, it is impossible to disregard the unnecessary instructions, numerous methods and regulations that entangle the managers of labor collectives by their arms and feet and deprive them of the possibility of effectively solving the economic and technical problems that arise. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum issued a precise directive: All instructions, regulations and methods must be revised in accordance with demands of the congress and the decrees adopted after the congress, and those which contradict the reorganization must be abolished. We are obliged to declare a merciless war, along the entire front, on non-obligatoriness, red tape and formalism, which during the past decade have made broad inroads into the organs of management. We must collide with the facts when deeds are replaced

by words, when criticism is not followed by practical conclusions, and when days, weeks and months pass in studying elementary and the most simple questions. As a result, many vitally important problems are stuck in innumerable agreements and formal replies.

Repeatedly the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and the Academy of Sciences were instructed to create inter-industry scientific-technical complexes, but to this day they have not been created, and the question has nevertheless not gone through the stage of agreement. Equally concrete discussions were held about the necessity of improving radically and within the shortest time period the management of industrial science, of carrying through the certification of scientific research and planning and design organizations, and of closing those among them which do not exert an appreciable influence on the increase in the technical level of production. With respect to this, a concrete decree has already been adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers, but in our republic the completion of the work is envisaged only in 1987.

How to fight against such red tape? V. I. Lenin believed that here "... we do not need new decrees. . . . We need to verify the suitability of people. . . ."

Today it must be utmost clear: The Latvian CP Central Committee will firmly support only concrete, practical and effective leadership, that is the kind of leadership that corresponds to the decisions of the congress and in actual fact signifies reorganization and movement forward.

In reviewing long-term questions of acceleration, the speaker further noted, it is impossible to lose sight of the tasks of the current moment. The comparatively quite good results for the six month total, in almost all sectors of the national economy, could be much greater if lagging enterprises did not pull the economy back, if the managers did not assess their work with measures of yesterday, and if they observed the principle of the unity of word and deed. Two weeks prior to the end of the second quarter, the directors general of the Kommutator Association, the REZ Association, and the Radiotekhnika Association, comrades A. V. Gubenko, E. A. Kikas, and R. F. Shupanovskiy, gave assurances: The plan for the six months will be fulfilled. Many promises were received also from other managers. But they turned out to be unfounded and empty.

Kommutator, REZ, and Radiotekhnika, as well as the Diesel Building Plant, the Microbus Plant, the Electric Light Bulb Plant, the Tekhnopribor [Technical Instrument] Association, and the enterprises of the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry on the whole failed with respect to the 6-month task in terms of the most important indicators and did great damage to state discipline. And the party committees and the industrial departments of the Central Committee occupied a conciliating position and came under the thumb of the irresponsible managers. As a result, the plan for the sale of production, taking into account the contract obligations, was fulfilled only to the extent of 99.6 percent. By comparison to the same period of the preceding year, the "percentage of lack of discipline" increased by one-tenth.

Six collectives did not observe delivery discipline for the duration of the entire 6 months. These are the same REZ Association and the Diesel Building

Association and Diesel Building Plant, the Ventspils Koks [Coke] Combine, the Latvian Plywood Association, the Zhigurskiy Lespromkhoz [Timber Management], and the Valmiyerskiy Plant for the Production of Fire-Prevention Equipment. In the presence of a general positive result in the agro-industrial complex, the Tukumskiy and Bauskiy rayons reduced the sale of cattle and poultry to the state, and the Valmiyerskiy, Valkskiy, Limbzhskiy, and Aluksnenskiy rayons--the sale of milk. During the past 10-day period, 16 rayons lowered their milk production to the level of 1985. In the Ludzenskiy, Aluksnenskiy, Kraslavskiy and Ventspilsskiy [rayons], it amounted to only 95-96 percent. This is a disturbing symptom. Measures will have to be taken. There are also shortcomings in the service sphere.

The Central Committee Buro, in reviewing the results of the 6 months, punished the undisciplined managers severely and required them, within a short time, to eliminate the shortcomings in the organization of production and labor, to catch up with the backlog of work, to intensify their work and the work of the labor collectives headed by them. The party gorkoms and raykoms are obligated to analyze, without delay, the economic indicators of the 6 months, to punish those who are guilty of their failure, and to take measures to normalize the situation in the collectives that are lagging behind. We do not need anyone's assurances and anyone's promises. We need practical actions and high final results. The time of irresponsibility has become a thing of the past. The time has come to answer fully for the entrusted undertaking. The plan for this year is a test of the political and practical maturity of economic managers and the verification of whether they guarantee the management of the entrusted enterprises and industries.

The toilers of the village have many worries at the present. The main task here is to complete, in an exemplary manner, the laying-in of fodder, to grow and to fully bring in the harvest of grain, potatoes, vegetables, and all fodder and industrial crops, to preserve everything that has been grown, and not to permit any losses.

Remembering the lessons of the past year, we are obligated to get ready in good time for the work during the winter period as well. It is necessary to bring the entire sphere of securing the life of towns and villages to the appropriate state: To guarantee the reliability of electric power and heat supply, the repair of energy units and the planned introduction of new capacities, the timely creation of supplies of fuel in enterprises and in municipal services.

It was especially underscored that all labor collectives, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, local Soviets, and all executives--from the secretary of the party buro to the secretary of the Central Committee, from the chairman of the rural soviet to the chairmen of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the republic are obligated to engage in purposeful and persistent study of the questions of the technical reequipment of production, the increase of its efficiency, and the fulfillment of the projected plans.

Then the speaker concentrated his attention on the urgent tasks of the reorganization of party work. You see, the activeness of the workers, the scope and

depth of the creativity of the people, which we correctly call the decisive force of acceleration, will depend in many respects on how the party organizations will now act.

Only having placed the human being at the center of party work is it possible to solve the tasks advanced by the party. It is in the turn to people, to the living cause, that the meaning of the basic reorganization of party work consists. The months that have elapsed since the congress have shown that the ideas of the reorganization have been perceived with understanding by the majority of party cadres. They are beginning to be embodied in practice. Many practical questions are being solved more quickly and with greater understanding. The level of openness and pointedness in the formulation of problems, criticism and self-criticism has somewhat improved. The communists of the Daugavpilsskiy city, the Riga, Ludzenskaya, Rezeknenskaya, Daugavpilsskaya, and Talsinskaya party organizations are engaged in purposeful study of the development of the economy and the social sphere. As the out-of-town session of the Central Committee Buro noted, in reviewing not long ago the report of the Rezeknenskiy Gorkom in regard to the improvement of the style and methods of the activity of the primary party organizations in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, all the party organizations of the republic are striving to take concrete steps in the search for new forms of work that correspond to the present time. However, we are obligated to acknowledge that the reorganization is going slowly for the time being and--what is the main thing--not easily. This applies to the party gorkoms and raykoms, as well as to the departments and the secretariat of the Central Committee.

In many questions, everything remains as before, initiative runs up against the wall of indifference, and at times even against open resistance. The experience of the Kommutator Association, where already for more than 10 years the selection and placing of brigade leaders, foremen and section chiefs is effected through competitions, was cited as an example. This experience was approved by the Central Committee Buro not long ago. But even today one can count on one's fingers the labor collectives that have taken up the initiative of the association. What is more, the Riga workers themselves give weak support to it. The economic managers, as well as the party committees and the industrial departments of the Central Committee are guilty of this.

We must, without postponing it, examine who is opposing the introduction of this progressive undertaking, what the position of the ministries and departments is here, and how they react to the demands of life. We must proceed from the fact that the broad realization of the Leninist idea of competitions, opening up scope for genuinely open competition of capabilities in the solution of personnel questions, leads to the more rapid advancement of talents and the departure of retired, sluggish and indifferent workers. Accumulated experience and the assessment of scientists show that, if the commanding positions in production were actually held by the most capable and deserving, productivity and quality of labor in the collectives would increase by approximately 40 percent.

At the previous Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum, some party gorkoms and raykoms were already subjected to criticism for sluggishness and a wait-and-see position with respect to a change in the style and methods of their work. Today it must be openly said that some of them have failed to draw the proper

conclusions. In the Ventspilsskiy, Aluksnenskiy, Tsesisskiy and several other raykoms, the conciliatory attitude toward the state of affairs in agriculture has not been overcome, and frequently there are manifestations of complacency and inertia, as well as unjustified tolerance of people who are working poorly and have failed to keep pace with life.

In party leadership, special stress must be laid on political methods, decisively suppressing the aspiration of party workers to take upon themselves the functions of management and production control duties. The main sphere of activity of the secretary and the party gorkom or raykom worker is the labor collective, people.

In this connection, the increase in the militancy of the primary party organizations acquires special significance. It is precisely through them that the progressive positions of the five-year plan and the entire process of acceleration pass. Our common obligation is to develop in every conceivable way the independence, spontaneous activity, and aggressiveness of the primary party organizations, to support the initiative and activeness of communists and non-party people, and clear bureaucratism and routine from their path.

Other party committees, forgetting about active work with people, excessively expand correspondence and are carried away by the composition of all sorts of decisions. During the past year, by comparison with the preceding year, the number of decrees adopted in the Aluksnenskiy, Bauskiy, and Salduskiy raykoms increased by a factor of 1.5, and in the Proletarskiy [Rayon] of the city of Riga--more than doubled. What kind of reorganization can one talk about here if the rule is forgotten with which it begins: To intensify, not the word, but the deed?

And what do the audits come to? Frequently, as before, they amount to the study of information, tables, protocols, and plans for measures, to elucidation, whether a question was discussed and an appropriate decision concerning it was adopted. Thus, at the Rigaselmash Plant, during the fourth quarter of the past year alone, there were 13 different commissions and 15 audits were conducted here during 5 months of the current year. Every third specialist of the enterprise was occupied with serving these commissions and preparing papers for them. Such audits are capable of disorganizing any production process.

The task consists in seeing to it that paper creation is resolutely eradicated, that we work not with papers but with people, that we know and take into account how they work, what they think about, what problems they have and what their mood is.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted that paper creation is by no means a technical, but a political problem. Active work with people is suffocated under a mountain of papers, their initiative and their enterprise dies, and time that is needed for productive work is lost. And what is needed here are not local attempts to apply the brake to the fly-wheel of the paper barrage, but a global, tough and uncompromising breaking of obsolete stereotypes, unnecessary reports, decisions, and agreements, what is needed is the public exposure of red tape and paper creation.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the speaker noted, has issued a call to fight resolutely against all negative phenomena in party work, to strengthen in the party organizations the atmosphere of intolerance with respect to shortcomings, stagnation in things, window-dressing and idle talk, to develop criticism and self-criticism.

The recent examination, in the Central Committee Secretariat, of the state of affairs in regard to the development of criticism and self-criticism has shown that in this respect by far not everything has been done in our republic. At plenums of the party raykoms and gorkoms, in meetings in the primary party organizations, criticism, as before, is expressed, as a rule, in a form which obliterates personal responsibility, which is not distinguished by adherence to principles, and which does not touch on the work of party committees and departments of the Central Committee.

During the current year, approximately 100 people spoke at plenums and meetings of the party and economic aktiv in the Yelgavskiy party gorkom, the Madonskiy, Gulbenskiy and Leningradskiy raykoms. Not one of them voiced concrete criticism addressed to the party committees and their secretaries and responsible officials of the Central Committees.

Criticism still develops mainly from above to below. Here, as it were, a peculiar psychological barrier has grown up in our republic, which we must break at any price and open up scope for criticism from below. What we need today is principled criticism, which is precisely aimed, which exposes the reasons for shortcomings and omissions, which is capable of their elimination, criticism which supports the spirit of concern and wholesome dissatisfaction with what has been accomplished. Without this, there will not be any reorganization!

The conception of acceleration is inseparable from an active personnel policy. Measures that have been taken recently by the party organizations have led to an improvement of the qualitative composition of cadres. Quite a number of trained and mature communists, who have proved themselves at a lower level of practical work and who have a thorough understanding of the present situation, have been promoted to the leadership.

But here and there people did not succeed in avoiding mistakes. The approach to the placing of cadres in the organizations under the jurisdiction of the Riga Gorispolkom calls forth bewilderment. People who had compromised themselves in their previous work and who had received severe party penalties for this were appointed as leaders of some of them. The leadership of the gorispolkom and its chairman, comrade A. P. Rubiks, must remember that the criterion for all promotions and transfers of personnel was determined by the 27th Congress--these are the political and practical qualities, capabilities, and real achievements of a worker, and his morals.

It is perfectly evident that, regardless of the positive improvements in personnel policy, random people still remain in economic, soviet, and even party organizations who have for many years been sitting quietly, with self-confidence and complete unconcern, serving their time at work, without being responsible for anything. To hope for the reform of people who are conservative, indifferent and without initiative, or simply untalented, means to nourish illusions.

The party committees must more decisively continue the policy of replacing such leaders, irrespective of their posts and ranks, the policy of promoting workers who show initiative and are conscientious, capable of working successfully in the new conditions. With this goal in mind, it is necessary to accelerate the carrying through of the certification of executive workers--including in all ministries and departments.

How make competent, interested, sensitive and selfless leaders? There are many ways. We need to search for them, improve the work with the personnel reserves, create--on the basis of the example of the Riga Party Gorkom--schools for production organizers, and open the doors for capable young people. We must begin with seeing to it that a barrier is put up to the practice of secret appointments and transfers of workers, open up scope for candor in the solution of personnel questions. Why, in fact, do we always appoint the director "from above", but do not elect him "from below"? In the city of Daugavpils they have already begun to elect directors. And they have not made a mistake.

We must make a capacious inventory of all forms and means of personnel work and further improve the training, placing and retraining of cadres in the spirit of the requirements of the times, value and support people with an innovative spirit, people who are searching and who are creative, extirpate more quickly from the consciousness of a number of party, soviet and economic workers the aspiration to regard themselves in a privileged position and demonstrate their superiority before others, and everywhere affirm the exemplary culture of mutual relations.

In affirming the new style, there must be steadfast growth in the role of the executives of party organizations and the first secretaries of party committees. In recent years, especially in the past report and election campaign, quite a large group of new first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms came into the leadership. The majority of them energetically set about the work. But there are also those comrades who need to do a better job in carrying out the work entrusted to them, who must act more energetically and professionally, and who must be bolder in assuming responsibility.

At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, a high assessment was given to the role of the first secretaries of the party committees. M. S. Gorbachev underscored that it is precisely they who are obliged to set the tone in work, to demonstrate breadth of political horizon, depth of understanding of the tasks, organizational abilities, high responsibility, criticalness and self-criticalness in their assessments, and party spirit in the highest understanding of this word. Only then can we count on successful results, on a creative atmosphere in the rayon, city, and republic.

It is necessary for us to work more persistently and tirelessly to see to it that a healthy atmosphere is reinforced in our society and becomes deeply rooted. In this connection, there will have to be a significant intensification of the struggle against heavy drinking and alcoholism. The demand for a sober way of life, first of all of communists and especially of executives, must be increased.

The facts show that up to now sparing punishments are applied to some of them.

For example, for participation in a drinking party, organized during working time and directly at the work place--in the construction and installation administration of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry--the primary party organization pronounced punishment, but even without entering it into the [work] record card of the chief of the administration, comrade A. P. Khemelevskiy; the chief engineer, comrade V. Ya. Krauze; the deputy chief of the administration, M. B. Vasilevskiy, and the secretary of the party buro, comrade P. A. Kiselev.

Unscrupulousness was also manifested by the minister, comrade Yu. N. Yura, who, having removed one boozier from the post of chief of the administration, put in his place another--the chief engineer V. Ya. Krauze, who, as was mentioned above, took part in the drinking-bout. The Kirovskiy Party Raykom and the ministry are obligated to get to the bottom of this ugly story and give the strictest and most fundamental assessment of what happened.

And completely incomprehensible indulgence is being shown to the chairman of the Suntazhi Kolkhoz of Orgskiy Rayon, comrade I. E. Tselminsh, who, having enlisted the support of the chairman of the rayispolkom, comrade Kh. Ye. Zag, and the chairman of the rayon agro-industrial association, comrade L. Yu. Vayvod, is developing the large-scale production of the 42-percent alcoholic drink "Dzintarlase". The Committee of People's Control of the republic punished comrade I. Ye. Tselminsh severely.

But to come to the end of this is impossible. It is necessary for Gosagroprom (comrade A. O. Eglit) to immediately close down the production of hard liquor in the Suntazhi Kolkhoz and to take measures so as to prevent the repetition of anything similar in other places. And the Orgskiy Party Raykom, which, by the way, looked through its fingers at what happened, must in exemplary fashion punish all the accomplices in this scandalous "enterprise".

The party committees and organizations, the soviet and economic organs, the trade unions and the Komsomol must more resolutely eliminate the shortcomings in the trade in alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, in the work of the Society for the Struggle for Temperance, in the education of the workers at the factory and at the place of residence, in the use of their free time.

We must also conduct a persistent and uncompromising struggle against unearned incomes. With respect to this question, the Central Committee Buro has determined a broad range of measures. And, without procrastinating, we must begin to put them into effect. In our republic there must not be a single cheat and hypocrite, not a single person who is living on unearned income!

Taking into account the difficulty involved in solving the tasks in the socio-economic and spiritual sphere, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum advanced increased demands with respect to the ideological activity of the party organizations, B. K. Pugo said further. The paramount task consists in seeing to the continuation of the started work in regard to the thorough elucidation and study of the materials of the June Central Committee Plenum in the labor collectives and at the place of residence, the securing of the comprehensive propagation of the Appeal of the CPSU Central Committee to the Workers of the Country, and the broad utilization, to this end, of the system of party and Komsomol education, economic education, television and radio, verbal and visual agitation.

It is necessary for the party appeal "To the 12th Five-Year Plan--Inspired Creative Labor!" to be fully secured with concrete educational actions of the managers and specialists of the national economy, propagandists and lecturers, political information workers and instructors, and every communist. Moreover, the ideological securing of the realization of the plan must be accompanied by the active reorganization of all links of the political education process. It is necessary to diverge more courageously from old conceptions of the effectiveness of ideological work. The final assessment of it should be given on the basis of the improvement of the general situation, on the basis of how successfully the tasks of accelerating the socio-economic development are being solved.

At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the great contribution was noted which the press, radio and television are making to the process of reorganization. It can be boldly stated that the republic's cadres in journalism have begun to concern themselves, more pointedly than before, with unresolved problems, to link their analysis with constructive conclusions and proposals. And nevertheless, the process of reorganization in many editorial collectives is still limping along. Thus, in many publications of the newspaper RIGAS BALSS concentration on narrow subjects predominates and the keenness of the moment is lacking. Obviously, the party gorkom must approach the assessment of the activity of the newspaper's editor more strictly.

We cannot but be disturbed by the level of work of a number of rayon, city, and association newspapers, the effectiveness of whose statements are significantly inferior to the central and republic party press. Some of them resemble, figuratively speaking, the pocket reference books of the executives of the local organs. And not so rare are the cases where rayon newspapers, which dare to come forward with criticism directed at someone in the leadership, experience rather strong pressure. For example, the Dobeles newspaper KOMUNARS in extremely delicate terms expressed criticism directed at the rayon procuracy and the department of internal affairs for omissions in the prevention of violations of the law among minors. But even this called forth a storm of indignation on the part of the rayon procurator. Protecting the honor of the uniform, he permitted himself repeatedly "to educate" the editor of the newspaper and even to attempt to influence the position of the party raykom. In connection with this, I would like to recall the warning of M. S. Gorbachev, expressed at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, that not the honor of the uniform, but the honor of the party must be protected.

At present it is especially important for all of our newspapers, journals, television and radio, to pick up with sensitivity the seeds of the new and progressive, which are being born by the reorganization in all spheres of life, to help them to become a general achievement. As often as possible we must talk about people of innovational and selfless labor, surround with respect those who are making a real contribution to the general cause of the state. At the same time, it is necessary to expose and reveal those who still hope that everything will settle and return to the old rut. On the other hand, it is impossible to forget about such important principles of the party press as objectivity, high exactingness, and the responsibility of the mass media.

We must inject maximum activism into all sectors of ideological work and bring

about a significant increase in its influence on the process of reorganization and on the acceleration of the socio-economic development of the republic.

The party links the tasks of the thorough renewal of all aspects of the life of Soviet society closely with a constructive and dynamic policy in the world arena. At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, a high assessment was given to the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the participant states of the Warsaw Pact and new, large-scale foreign policy initiatives were advanced. And we must work in such a way so that the economy of the country grows steadily stronger and that its defensive shield is strong. Every one of our successes along this road is a new step toward the strengthening of the positions of socialism and the cause of peace throughout the world.

The CPSU Central Committee turned to the workers of the country with an appeal for the broad development of nationwide socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the 12th Five-Year Plan, for the transformation of the bold plans and projects into the energy of practical actions, it was further said in the speech. The appeal of the Central Committee clearly and precisely formulates the tasks of socialist competition in a sudden change, advances new reference points, cautions against mistakes and formalism, and directs the participants in the movement toward high final results.

This is one of the most important political documents of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the Central Committee Buro has charged the party, soviet and economic organs, the trade union and Komsomol organizations, to discuss it, without delay, in all labor collectives. To discuss it not in a formal manner, as this is presently done here and there, but thoroughly and comprehensively, so that every labor collective and every person has a precise idea of what exactly he must attain, where and how, concretely, he must apply his efforts, knowledge and creative energy, and at the expense of what--and again concretely!--he must accelerate the achievement of the projected boundaries.

The most important thing at present, in this intense post-congress period, on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October, is not to lose time, to eliminate shortcomings in work, to secure everywhere the fulfillment of the plan tasks, and to produce serious positive changes in the social sphere, speaking in Leninist words, "better than before, cheaper than before, and in greater number than before."

In conclusion, the speaker expressed his firm conviction that the communists and the workers of the republic will reorganize their work more actively in the spirit of the requirements of the times and will attain high final results in all directions of economic and social development.

8970

CSO: 1800/605

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

TAJIK HISTORIANS EXAMINE 1916 UPRISING, FAULT ISLAMIC CLERGY

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 4 July 1986 carries on page 2, under the rubric "Regarding the 70th Anniversary of the 1916 Uprising in Central Asia," a 900-word article titled "Bloody Dawn" by A. Rahmatullayev and S. Mukhtorov, candidates in history and docents at Tajikistan State University. The authors discuss the 1916 uprising which spread throughout Central Asia and Kazakhstan (and from there to the Caucasus and Siberia) and note that it played an important role in raising revolutionary consciousness. However the two historians hold that it was also diffuse, unorganized, and spontaneous and was not influenced by the vanguard of the proletariat; only some proletarians and semiproletarians from the local population provided the leadership. The authors note that "representatives of the local propertied class, including the jadidists and clergy, helped the tsarist government suppress the uprising."

/9604

CSO: 1830/81

CULTURE

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEW ELABORATES ON CULTURAL FOUNDATION

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 86 p.3

[Interview with Boris Sergeyevich Ugarov, president of the USSR Academy of Arts, deputy chairman of the Organization Committee of the Soviet Cultural Foundation, by N. Kishchik, correspondent of IZVESTIYA: "We are Awaiting Your Proposals"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The draft statutes of the Soviet Cultural Foundation have been published for discussion. A correspondent of IZVESTIYA asked the deputy chairman of the Organization Committee, Boris Sergeyevich Ugarov, to comment on this document.

[Question] And so, Boris Sergeyevich, important steps have already been taken in the creation of the Soviet Cultural Foundation: A session of its organization committee has taken place, draft statutes have been developed. . . . What place, in your opinion, will the foundation occupy in the system of the other organizations of the country which are called upon to concern themselves with the preservation and augmentation of cultural values?

[Answer] I shall remind you how it is stated in the draft statutes what the Soviet Cultural Foundation is: A self-governed organ of the public, which carries out its activity in accordance with Article 51 of the USSR Constitution I see its task in combining the efforts of our great cultural centers, working in the various spheres. The museums (among them--the Ermitazh, the Pushkin and Tretyakov Galleries), the libraries (the State Library imeni V. I. Lenin. . .), the theaters (the Bolshoi Theater, the Moscow Academic Art Theater of the USSR imeni M. Gorki), the academies (of the arts and the sciences), and the creative unions remain the constitutors of the foundation. The following will work hand in hand with them: The Novosti Press Agency, the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad "Rodina", and other very important artistic, scientific and production collectives. In a word, the new foundation has a very broad "base"--dozens upon dozens of organizations agreed to be its constitutors. Their efforts are combined and thus multiplied.

With such authoritative constitutors, we may expect that the foundation will encompass all spheres of cultural activity, and will attract to its work thousands of learned, able, and--what is of no small importance--restless and patriotically-inclined people.

The foundation was created, above all, for the purpose of increasing our common responsibility and the responsibility of every Soviet citizen for the preservation of cultural treasures. There were years when that kind of work was regarded as the exclusive right and duty of official organs. It was supposed that the state takes everything fully upon itself. And our state actually does very much, including allotment of considerable means for the preservation and augmentation of everything which is deposited in the treasure-house of culture by the talent of the people. But, you see, the state--this is all of us, is that not so? And let every one of us learn and understand--the masterpieces of the Tretyakov Gallery, the marvellous architectural monuments of Samarkand, the pictures of Rembrandt in the Hermitage and the ancient manuscripts of the Lenin Library--all this is our common and his property, which we must bequeath safe and sound to our descendants. The cultural development of our country is a national task, in it work is found for all people who are not indifferent.

[Question] The draft statutes assume that the practical work of the foundation will be oriented not only toward "collection", but also toward preservation and restoration of the country's monuments. . . .

[Answer] This is one of our most important tasks. The foundation will also be concerned with questions of the restoration of cultural treasures and their transmittal for public use. We intend--and this is envisaged in the draft statutes--to actively promote the search for such treasures abroad, and to help them to return to the Fatherland. As a public organization, we will cooperate with UNESCO and with international non-governmental organizations in different countries. This will help to broaden the field of our activity.

This is what I also want to emphasize: The work of the foundation will be aimed not only at the preservation of the masterpieces created in the past, but also at the development of the culture of today. In the draft statutes, for example, paragraphs have been introduced which envisage participation in the financing of scientific developments of goal-oriented programs and plans of cultural construction, in the building of new museums, theaters, libraries. . . .

[Question] And what will the organizational structure of the foundation be like?

[Answer] Our departments will be created in every union republic, in Moscow and Leningrad, as well as in the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts.

[Question] Will there be "staff" members in the departments?

[Answer] Without them, of course, you cannot get along, since a great deal of work lies ahead. However, our chief support are thousands of public representatives, tens of thousands of activists and enthusiasts.

[Question] From what funds will the work of those who go to make up the foundation's apparatus of workers be paid?

[Answer] Of course, only from those which the foundation itself collects.

[Question] Then at once the next question: From what are these funds formed?

[Answer] They are made up of voluntary payments, assignments of Soviet public and foreign organizations, as well as of individual citizens, income from productive activity, receipts from concerts, performances, evenings, special lotteries, exhibitions and sales, and auctions that we will conduct, from gifts and bequests of financial means, works of art, private libraries, and collections.

For us, of great financial as well as purely humane significance is the fact that the Soviet Cultural Foundation and all of its enterprises and organizations is freed from the payment of taxes, the state duties and other forms of collections usually paid into the State Budget of the USSR.

[Question] At what point in time will the foundation begin to be operative? When will the address or account be announced to which money may be transferred and gifts may be made?

[Answer] This may be done already now. Our address: Moscow, Kropotkinskaya, 21. Soviet Cultural Foundation. The address, true, is temporary. We hope to move soon into a building especially allotted for the foundation.

Here is what I would like to emphasize in connection with your question: Funds can also be transferred to us for a special designated purpose. For example, a group of people collects money for the restoration of their favorite cultural monument. Or for the preservation, let us say, of a veteran-ship. Another example--school children have earned money at a construction project and want to give this money to a library for the acquisition of valuable rare books, let us say, even at an auction. Now there is such a possibility, including even for rural schools. And in general, the village will be at the center of our attention--we do not intend to limit ourselves only to work in the large cities.

The gift of a collection and the bequest of property for a designated purpose will also become possible. Let us say, the widow of an artist wants to donate a collection of paintings to the village where he was born in order to open a museum there. To whom is she to turn for assistance? To us. Contributions for a designated purpose, we believe, are very important and useful: People should see the final result of their efforts and noble impulses.

[Question] People actually always want to make sure that they did not work in vain and to rejoice at the result. I would like to ask: How will the foundation help the donors of collections and other cultural treasures, what incentives will it have at its disposal?

[Answer] This problem was given careful thought during the elaboration of the draft statutes. First of all, every gift will be entered into a special Gift Register. The foundation is organizing a show for the broad public of the works which it has received as gifts, collectors can find support and assistance at it. We shall conduct exhibits of personal collections and contribute funds for the construction of depositories. It is already known that the Museum imeni Pushkin will create a division for such collections, and under each of

them--information, whose gift this is. In the future, apparently, the Cultural Foundation will create its own museums for valuable collections donated to it.

[Question] This would be good. . . . In human terms, one can certainly understand with what difficulty and tears a favorite picture or other relic is given up by the families where they were kept for many generations. But you see, they are given up voluntarily! . . .

[Answer] You are right. But for many years I have studied the fate of masterpieces of art, and I have always rejoiced at how generous our people are, what a high understanding they have of their patriotic duty! I happened to admire masterpieces, the price of which amounted to a whole fortune, and a not inconsiderable one, and their owners said: "Let all see this beauty. . ." It is precisely such people who are the support of our foundation.

[Question] As is well known, in Russia there existed the Society for the Promotion of the Arts. We know that Vasiliy Surikov and others who became famous artists were scholarship holders of the society. Aleksandr Ivanov received assistance for almost 20 years, before he created his masterpiece--"The Appearance of Christ to the People". Will the Cultural Foundation do the same, and materially support people who have creative gifts, especially young ones?

[Answer] This is in our plans. Talents must by all means be supported both materially and through the attention of the public.

[Question] The provisions of the draft statutes will now be discussed very widely. By what date and to what address may our readers send their suggestions?

[Answer] We are expecting a great deal from the discussion, by our entire public, of this main document of the foundation. Every opinion, suggestion, and recommendation will be attentively studied by the editorial commission. For this reason, we ask: Write to us at the address already mentioned: Kropotkinskaya, dom 21. The discussion will be held until the end of October. And the statutes will be adopted at the constituent conference of the Soviet Cultural Foundation, which will be held in November in Moscow, in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions.

8970

CSO: 1800/607

CULTURE

DRAFT STATUTES OF CULTURAL FOUNDATION OUTLINED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 4 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] DRAFT STATUTES OF THE SOVIET CULTURAL FOUNDATION

I. General Provisions

1. The Soviet Cultural Foundation is a self-governed organ of the public, carrying out its activity in accordance with Article 51 of the USSR Constitution and on the basis of the present statutes.

The constitutors of the foundation are: The USSR Union of Writers, the USSR Union of Cinematographers, the USSR Union of Artists, the USSR Union of Composers, the USSR Union of Architects, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Committee of Soviet Women, the USSR Union of Journalists, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Arts, the Central Committee of the Komsomol, the All-Union Society for Knowledge, the All-Russian Theater Society, the All-Union Society for Bibliophiles, the Novosti Press Agency, the Soviet Peace Foundation, the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad ("Rodina" Society), the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs, the All-Union Agency for Authors' Rights, the All-Russian Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, the State Tretyakov Gallery All-Union Museum Association, the Museum of Fine Arts imeni A. S. Pushkin, the State Ermitazh, the USSR State Academic Bolshoi Theater, the USSR Moscow Art Academic Theater imeni M. Gorki, the State Library of the USSR imeni V. I. Lenin, the USSR Central Museum of the Revolution, the State Historical Museum, the Matenadaran Institute of Ancient Manuscripts imeni Mesrop Mashtots, the Mogila T. G. Shevchenko Kanev State Museum-Reserve, the UzSSR Museum of Arts, the KaSSR Museum of Arts imeni A. Kasteyev, the Vilnyus State University imeni V. Kapsukas, the Belorussian Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, the Tbilisi Academic Drama Theater imeni Sh. Rustaveli, the Azerbaijan Conservatory imeni U. Gadzhibekov, the State Library of the TuSSR imeni K. Marks, the Institute of Language and Literature imeni A. Rudaki of the TaSSR Academy of Sciences, the Kirghiz Institute of Arts imeni B. Beyshenaliyeva, the Tartu State University, the LaSSR Academy of Arts, the State Library of the Moldavian SSR imeni N. K. Krupskaya, and the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

2. The following may take part in the activity of the Soviet Cultural Foundation on a voluntary basis: Citizens, labor collectives, educational institutions, and public organizations of the USSR, as well as citizens and organizations of foreign countries, who wish to participate in the realization of the foundation's tasks.

The foundation is based on a broad public aktiv, both at the center and at the local level.

The influence of the public on the activity of the Soviet Cultural Foundation is guaranteed by the open discussion of its plans, projects and programs, and by the duty of the central and local organs of the foundation to attentively examine the inquiries and suggestions of the public and to regularly inform it about the foundation's activity.

II. The Tasks and Functions of the Soviet Cultural Foundation

3. The basic tasks of the Soviet Cultural Foundation are:

The expansion of the direct participation of various groups of the population in cultural construction and the utilization, for these purposes, of their creative efforts and material possibilities;

the promotion of the fuller and deeper assimilation, by the workers, of the wealth of the culture of their homeland and world culture, the aesthetic, patriotic and international education of the Soviet people, especially young people, and the formation of a feeling of civic responsibility for the increase of nationwide cultural achievement;

every conceivable encouragement of the development and strengthening of the material base of culture and the creation of new centers of culture;

the extension of material, moral and legal support for fruitful undertakings of the public that are aimed at the further development of professional and amateur creativity, amateur associations for the promotion of interests and other types of cultural activity;

the exposure of cultural-historical treasures and national relics in private possession and their involvement in public use;

activity in regard to the tracking down and return to the Homeland of works of art and other treasures of our own culture that are located abroad, and their transmission to museums;

the extension of assistance to gifted young people for creative growth and in the realization of promising art projects related to the activity of the foundation;

the encouragement of Soviet and foreign cultural workers, activists in cultural construction, as well as persons who have distinguished themselves in the realization of the tasks envisaged by the present statutes;

participation in the work for the development of international cultural relations and exchanges.

4. With a view to the fulfillment of the tasks envisaged by the present statutes, the Soviet Cultural Foundation:

attracts, with the aid of extensive explanatory work, voluntary contributions of Soviet and foreign citizens and public organizations both in the form of monetary assets and in the form of works of literature and art (manuscripts of famous writers and composers, works of fine and applied art, as well as folk art); real estate that is personal property in the USSR or private property in foreign countries may be accepted by the foundation as a voluntary contribution;

promotes the show and publication of works received as a gift and guarantees the wide publicity of the foundation's activity, as well as of organizations and people (with their consent), who have made significant, or are making regular, monetary contributions, or have transferred especially valuable works of art to the foundation; encourages such organizations and individual citizens with special certificates, badges and prizes of the Soviet Cultural Fund for special merits in the realization of the tasks envisaged by the present statutes;

carries out expert examinations of the works of art and other cultural treasures offered as a contribution or gift by collectors and cultural workers (their legal successors), as well as the integrated accounting of all receipts of the foundation in accordance with the existing state documentation for the accounting and protection of historical and cultural monuments;

guarantees, when treasures are given as a gift to the foundation, their entry into a special gift register, as well as (if desired by the owner and taking into account the conditions of a show) the indication of the name of the donor during the public exhibition of these treasures;

extends, in necessary cases, methodical and practical assistance to collectors of works of art and objects of material culture, conducts exhibits of personal collections;

forms depositories of works of art, as well as documents and materials of cultural and historical significance, which the owners or their legal successors turn over for public use;

promotes the creation, at public expense, of monuments and memorials and takes part in the guardianship over monuments of our history and culture abroad;

participates, jointly with state and public organizations and creative unions, in international and national congresses, symposia, and exhibits on questions pertaining to the competence of the foundation;

cooperates, in accordance with established procedure, with UNESCO and international non-governmental organizations in regard to questions pertaining to the competence of the foundation;

establishes, when this is expedient, stipends for Soviet and foreign citizens for creative and research work within the framework of the foundation;

takes part in the financing of scientific developments of goal-oriented programs and projects of cultural construction;

takes the initiative and participates in financing the construction of museum, theater, library, club and other cultural institutions; promotes the participation of the population, especially the young people, in the construction, on a public basis, of cultural projects;

conducts auctions, exhibitions and sales, in-kind lotteries for the purpose of attracting funds for cultural construction;

conducts propaganda, cultural and educational work in accordance with the tasks of the foundation, attracting to this the best scientific and creative forces of the country; supports the initiatives of masters of culture, amateur collectives, and theater-entertainment places in the conduct of creative evenings, performances, and concerts for the benefit of the foundation;

carries out productive activity through the organization of individual enterprises and workshops, which satisfy the requirements of the cultural sphere (work on the restoration and renewal of cultural monuments and works of art, the manufacture of museum equipment, etc.).

Through the mass media and its own publications, the Soviet Cultural Foundation informs the public about its activity and the most valuable receipts, and publishes accounts about the funds collected and their expenditure.

5. The Soviet Cultural Foundation operates throughout the territory of the Soviet Union and abroad as a unified organ of the public. In the union republics and in the cities of Moscow and Leningrad, departments of the foundations are formed, in the autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, cities and rayons, as far as possible, departments are created or representatives of the foundation are appointed.

III. The Means of the Soviet Cultural Foundation

6. All of the work of the Soviet Cultural Foundation is carried out at the expense of its own means. The sources of their formation are:

voluntary monetary payments and assignments of Soviet public and foreign organizations, as well as individual citizens;

income from productive activity of the foundation and the holding of auctions and lotteries;

receipts from creative evenings, concerts, performances and other measures being carried out for the benefit of the foundation;

the donation and bequest of monetary assets, works of art, libraries, collections and other property;

means from the transfer, by authors or their legal successors, of rights to the publication of works of literature and art, the use of art works and cultural treasures;

other receipts.

7. Monetary payments may be accepted in all departments of the USSR State Bank and savings banks in cash or through transfer to a special account of the Soviet Cultural Foundation, as well as through postal or telegraph transfer to the address of the foundation's board of directors.

8. Articles made of precious metals and stones are accepted in accordance with instructions which are being approved by the USSR State Bank. Obligations of state loans of the USSR are accepted by savings banks. Upon the request of citizens, institutions of the USSR State Bank and savings banks arrange transfers from personal accounts to the account of the Soviet cultural foundation.

9. Payments to the Soviet Cultural Foundation and checks in foreign currency are accepted by the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade and its branches. In cities where there are no branches of the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade, payments and checks in foreign currency are accepted by the institutions of the USSR State Bank.

10. Works of art, libraries, collections and other property are transferred or forwarded directly to the board of directors of the Soviet Cultural Foundation, the republic, kray, oblast, or city department of the foundation.

11. The transmission of monetary assets and other property to the Soviet Cultural Foundation may be legalized through a bequest renunciation or a donation agreement.

12. In its activity, the Soviet Cultural Foundation proceeds from national interests, the social effectiveness of the projects and programs, and the requirements of the republics and regions with respect to cultural development.

13. The monetary assets of the Soviet Cultural Foundation are expended on the basis of estimates, which are approved by the board of directors of the foundation, and are directed toward the following needs:

The realization of all-union and regional programs corresponding to the tasks of the foundation;

the financing of the construction and restoration of cultural objects;

the strengthening of the material-technical base of the institutions and educational institutions of culture, the stocking of museum and library funds;

the acquisition, abroad, of works of art, documents and materials of our country's history and culture;

the realization of mass cultural and educational measures;

the establishment of special prizes and stipends of the foundation;

the maintenance of the current activity of the foundation and the support of its staff;

the realization of other measures envisaged by the present statutes.

14. The Soviet Cultural Foundation exercises control over the purposeful use of the monetary assets and property that are transferred by state and public enterprises, institutions and organizations.

IV. Directing Organs of the Soviet Cultural Foundation

15. The highest directing organ of the Soviet Cultural Foundation is the conference of constitutors, which is called together at least once every 5 years.

The norms of representation and the procedure for the elections of delegates for a regular conference are determined by the Council of Constitutors.

16. The Conference of Constitutors:

ratifies and changes the statutes of the Soviet Cultural Fund;

elects the Council of Constitutors, the Board of Directors, and the Auditing Commission of the foundation, hears and approves their reports;

determines the basic tasks of the foundation and confirms its long-term programs.

17. The Council of Constitutors is the directing organ of the Soviet Cultural Foundation during the period between Conferences of Constitutors and exercises control functions of the public with respect to the activity of the Board of Directors and the Auditing Commission of the foundation.

18. The Council of Constitutors of the Soviet Cultural Foundation is elected in a number that is established by the Conference of Constitutors, and it is called together at least once a year.

19. The Council of Constitutors:

Determines the immediate tasks of the activity of the Soviet Cultural Foundation;

hears and approves the annual reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditing Commission of the foundation, as well as their plans.

20. The Council of Constitutors is competent to make decisions if more than half of its members are present at its session. Decisions are made by open vote by a simple majority of those present.

The Council of Constitutors is competent, by its decision, to coopt. and to recall any of the members of the Board of Directors, including its chairman, from the post being occupied.

21. The chairman of the Council of Constitutors is elected from its members for a term of 5 years. He calls the council together and is in charge of its session and signs the decisions.

22. The Board of Directors of the Soviet Cultural Foundation is elected by the Conference of Constitutors for a term of 5 years. At its plenary session, the Board of Directors elects the Presidium by open vote.

The Presidium of the Board of Directors is the executive-administrative organ, which carries out the day-to-day direction of the activity of the foundation.

23. The Board of Directors of the Soviet Cultural Foundation:

Represents the foundation in its interrelations with state and public organizations and citizens, as well as with foreign and international organizations and foreign citizens;

coordinates its programs and basic measures with the interested ministries and departments, public organizations and local organs;

organizes and checks on the fulfillment of the decisions of the conferences and the Council of Constitutors of the foundation;

directs the enterprises, institutions and organizations within the jurisdiction of the foundation;

disposes of the financial and material means of the foundation;

examines and approves the estimate of income and expenditures of the foundation and exercises control over its execution;

develops and submits for approval of the Council of Constitutors the plans and programs of its work, an annual financial plan, as well as reports about their fulfillment;

approves the structure, staff, and estimate of expenditures for the support of the machinery of the enterprises, institutions and organizations within the jurisdiction of the foundation;

takes decisions concerning the creation of the enterprises and organizations of the foundation;

directs and controls the activity of the republic, kray, oblast, and city departments of the foundation, as well as its representatives, hears and approves reports about their work;

approves the necessary provisions and instructions.

24. The Board of Directors is called together as necessary, but at least twice a year. It is competent to take decisions in the presence of no less than two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors. The decisions of the Board of Directors are taken by open vote by simple majority of the votes of those present.

The members of the Auditing Commission may be present at the sessions of the Board of Directors with the right of an advisory vote.

25. The chairman of the Board of Directors and his first deputy, on the basis of decisions of the Board of Directors and in its name, open and close the account in the USSR State Bank and other credit institutions, conclude and cancel agreements, sign--together with the chief accountant of the foundation--financial documents, give power of attorney, exercise control over the work of the staff of the Board of Directors, and enjoy the right of hiring and dismissal of workers and employees.

26. Public commissions for the basic directions of the activity of the foundation are created under the Board of Directors from among its active membership. In their work, the commissions are guided by the present statutes and the provisions about them that are approved by the Board of Directors.

27. The Auditing Commission of the Soviet Cultural Foundation:

Controls the financial and economic activity of the Board of Directors of the foundation, its departments and representatives;

inspects the state and account of material values;

checks on the terms and correctness of the course of affairs in the apparatus of the Board of Directors, the work with letters and applications of citizens.

V. The Departments and Representatives of the Soviet Cultural Foundation

28. The departments of the Soviet Cultural Foundation that are being created in the union republics, the cities of Moscow and Leningrad, and also in the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, are guided in their activity by the present statutes and the provision concerning the departments of the Soviet Cultural Foundation being approved by the Board of Directors of the foundation.

29. In the autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, cities and rayons, public or staff representatives are appointed in some cases, who operate on the basis of the provision concerning the representatives of the Soviet Cultural Fund, which is being approved by the Board of Directors of the foundation, and the power of attorney given by the higher organ of the foundation.

VI. The Legal Position of the Soviet Cultural Foundation

30. The Soviet Cultural Foundation is a juridical person. In accordance with effective legislation and its own tasks, it is competent to acquire and to

dispose of property, to conclude agreements, to create workshops and enterprises, and to appear as plaintiff and defendant in court and in arbitration.

The republic, kray, oblast and city departments of the foundation also possess the rights of a juridical person.

31. The state institutions, enterprises and organizations do not bear responsibility for the obligations of the Soviet Cultural Foundation and its departments. The Foundation and its departments do not bear responsibility for the obligations of the state institutions, enterprises and organizations.

32. The Soviet Cultural Foundation and all its enterprises, institutions, and organizations are freed from the payment of taxes, state customs, and other types of collections paid into the State Budget of the USSR.

33. The Soviet Cultural Foundation, its republic, kray, oblast and city departments have a stamp and round seal of established pattern with their name.

34. The Soviet Cultural Foundation may be liquidated upon the decision of the Conference of Constitutors.

35. The Board of Directors of the Soviet Cultural Foundation is located in Moscow.

8970

CSO: 1800/607

CULTURE

EDITORIAL POINTS UP PROBLEMS IN CULTURAL REORGANIZATION

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 13 Sep 86 p 1

/Unsigned editorial: "Art and Reorganization"/

/Text/ It is a remarkable time in which we live! A furious time, as one poet termed this white heat of activity, this unprecedented time of accomplishments.

"Man -- this has a proud sound." Lofty words, first spoken by Maksim Gorkiy and often quoted. They have been proclaimed with pathos on days of celebration, when there has been a special wish to stress the essence of the thoughts and plans underlying our building of communism: Here it is. The time has come. Man, his fate and his well-being, has become supremely important. This is all so. It is all true. But these words in recent decades have begun to take on a hollow sound. And it was only after the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that their true meaning was returned to them. The 27th Congress of our party proclaimed: Everything for man, everything for man's sake. The congress emphasized that the Party considers the main task of its cultural policy to be to open up the broadest scope for people to display their creative abilities, to make their lives rich spiritually, many-sided. Specific economic and political paths were defined to rapidly achieve this great goal which had been set. It is this goal which is also served by the just published resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Measures for Further Developing the Fine Arts and for Increasing their Role in the Communist Education of the Working People."

There is a reorganization taking place in the Soviet Union.

Renewal of the life of society is a concern of each and every person. Reorganization is gathering speed not only in all elements of industry and agriculture and not only is its economic and philosophical content growing deeper and broader. Step by step, consistently and steadily, it is taking hold of the consciousness of the people, is altering their psychology and way of thinking. It is true that every family has its black sheep. We also have in our midst people who think of the reorganization as an unavoidable, however temporary, phenomenon under existing circumstances. They will talk about it,

they say, they will repeat the slogans, and they will rest easy. Alright, this is reality. We must look upon it as a result of an upbringing during a time which the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress characterize as a time of stagnation, of inertia, when words did not match deeds and when true openness was lacking. And it is not surprising that these people are not reorganizing their own selves, but rather are undermining and discrediting the reorganization process. We should give them their due: they have become fairly skilled at this. But time, without mercy, will discard such finaglers by the roadside of life.

And here, Soviet multinational art is called upon to play an important role. This art, the art of socialist realism, is tasked to assist the party; it bears the burden of creating a graphic image of the hero of our time -- of the warrior and creator, of the man of conscience, of high morals and morality. Of a man who has been granted the gift of correctly evaluating the past and the present, of an active fighter against still occurring manifestations of indiscriminating world outlook, of bourgeois narrowness of mind, of consumerism. Works containing such a hero will serve as lessons of truth and honesty, of true civic spirit and patriotism. The thoughts of the artist must smooth the road to the future, distinguishing illusion from truth.

And Soviet art has energetically joined in this process, which is decisive for our entire program of construction. It has, of course, begun reorganization, first of all, with itself, because serious shortcomings have accumulated in the activities of the creative unions. This was declared openly at the congresses of writers, film-makers and composers which took place this year. Much has also been revealed in their midst, which is negative, which is routine, and which is retarding development of our multinational art and inhibiting Soviet art from developing a modern look. From the tribunes of the congresses, they spoke out directly, without looking back and with high principle, regarding the increasing flow of gray, ideologically inferior works -- books, shows, films and songs -- about pot-boiler art which touches neither the intellect nor the heart of man but, to the contrary, distracts him from the pressing problems of the modern day, clouds his vision, and sets him on a false path. They spoke impartially at the congresses about the reasons for this phenomenon -- about revived narrow-mindedness, bureaucratism and protectionism (This, in art!), ostentation and complacency. Yet, this criticism took an indifferent view, at times becoming a defender of rank worship and servility, a trumpet of approval for overambition and caprice. It turned out that the criteria had eroded.

Attempts to regulate art, instructions for it to see one thing and not to notice another, to simplify reality, do not end up with success, as practice has shown.

Bold words of truth, and only of truth, have fallen on fertile soil. Works have appeared that have been in keeping with the times. Vital examples of

this have been the staging of well-known performances at the Moscow Arts Theater, the theaters imeni Leninskiy Komsomol and Yermolova, at the TsATSA /not further identified/, and others. Films are being screened that have been gathering dust on the shelves of motion picture studios for years at the whim of dim-witted bureaucrats.

But all this is only a start.

Art cannot be deaf to the subjects which comprise our reality. The 27th Party Congress focused attention on important problems of society's social and spiritual life. Art is called upon to respond to the topics of the day not with feeble plots, not with photographic stills, but, within the limits of its supple possibilities, with lofty artistic generalizations which are linked to social problems and are interpreted with creative originality, in a way that is not usual.

A reorganization has been started in the life of our creative organizations. A union of theater societies, an interdepartmental council for questions concerning the interaction of the fine arts and architecture, and an all-union music society are being established. A draft charter of the Soviet Cultural Fund was recently published. A reform of theater work is taking on life. This is also plainly evident in the activities of the newly elected administration of the USSR Society of Cinematographers. They are setting an extremely energetic, quickened pace here. What can be called a rough model of a new production association is being created -- a mechanism and a system which will help to improve the ideological and artistic level of movie-making as a whole and which will bar the way to sharp operators, hacks and time-servers.

Unfortunately, not everything is going as we would wish in the reorganization of film-making. Difficulties are being experienced in dealings with the USSR State Committee for Cinematography (USSR Goskino). The actions of the committee's management in connection with a number of questions are far from being consistent with the decisions and proposals of the Union of Cinematographers. A contradiction has developed between production and art.

Incidentally speaking, such contradictions between state cultural departments and creative organizations exist also in other forms of art. Their nature is evident even to the uninitiated. But these are dialectic contradictions. And they will be successfully resolved to mutual satisfaction.

The reorganization is gathering speed. But, in the interests of justice, it must be said that it is not being felt as clearly in the administrations of other creative unions. Movement there is barely discernable. Things need to be speeded up here.

Solution of pressing problems is not possible without attracting fresh faces to the business of reorganization -- talented artistic workers, and young people, to whom our attitude is usually condescending, nothing more. Young

people want and are able to play the role not only of performers, but also, figuratively speaking, of directors of the cultural reorganization.

Under the new conditions, artistic criticism is assuming invaluable significance. Criticism occupies a weighty position within the system of public opinion. But, unfortunately, it is often dependent upon departments and institutions whose organs are the professional journals. Such a dependence does not help to illuminate the truth. This is what happens: The Union of Artists, let us say, or the Ministry of Culture, organizes an exhibition and then glorifies it in its own press organs. In fact, it is blessing itself. When it should be the public, with no connections to the exhibition, that evaluates what has been done. This is elementary ethics. The time has clearly come to think seriously about this, to develop a mechanism for openness.

Life dictates, time presses. Soviet artists are with "those who have come out to build and to sweep." And the more sure the mastery and the broom, the more flexible and more profound the thought, then the sooner we will reach the goals set by the 27th Party Congress. And then there will be new horizons and new plans.

13032

CSO: 1800/15

CULTURE

NUMBER OF 'SHELVED' FILMS SHOCK REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Yu. Geyko: "The Movies Place their Hope on Us: We Continue Our Discussion at the Request of Our Readers"]

[Text] "For almost a year we have been reading everything in the newspapers about the acute problems of the cinema. But what has changed during this time? If we judge by the film posters, nothing has changed, only after the article in KOMSOMOLKA our rollers concealed on "the shelf" "Angelica in Rage" and not everywhere did they put "Convoy" on the screens. We went to Moscow and saw it. And this is all? What are we to expect from the cinema in the future? And will we have to wait for a long time?

Sveta Ibragimova, Marina Protasova,
Moscow Oblast."

We will try to answer this reader's question. Only where should we go for the answer: To the USSR State Committee for Cinematography or to the USSR Union of Cinematographers? This is not an idle question. Why? It will be clear later on. . . . Let us go both there and there. We will talk with people, we will turn over the pages of documents, we will think about them. . . .

"The work on our new films went on in an atmosphere of great public, labor and creative enthusiasm in the country, which was called forth by the 27th CPSU Congress. The situation of increased exactingness that has developed in the film studios made it possible to create a number of films of broad subject and genre range, raising current problems of the internal life of our country and pointed questions of the present."

This is what it says in the report on plan fulfillment of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography in the first 6 months of the current year.

During the 6 months 66 feature films were made.

Those films the report prides itself on include four feature films, beginning with "Boris Godunov" and "Chicherin."

The first film not long ago represented our country at the Cannes Film Festival, the second just now "arrived" from Karlovy Vary.

These films did not turn out to be among the winners of the festivals. Our foreign correspondents saved themselves with the formulation "they met with interest." But the film critics who have returned from these festivals have up to now been silent about what they saw and heard. (Incidentally, is the fact that the premiere of "Boris Godunov" (producer: S. Bondarchuk) took place in the capital already after it had been shown at Cannes not a slap in the face of the critics and public opinion?

Further it was said in this information:

--that all plans of the State Committee for Cinematography were not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled;

--that "new feature. . . films constitute the basis of the repertoire (film rentals, Yu. G.) of the first six months. Among them: "Go and See," "Battle for Moscow", "The Shore in the Fog", "Ship of Strangers", and "The Field Guard of Mozzhukhin", and others."

Wisely composed, is it not: When you read it, you get the feeling that it is precisely these films which are the "basic repertoire"? But now look at the posters of the movie theaters in your cities;

--that "during the days of the school vacations the traditional "Skazka" [Tale] Film Festival was held. . . . in May the All-Union Film Week for Children was organized. Approximately 25 million young spectators were at each one of these measures."

Fifty million--this is about the entire children's population of our country from age 5 to age 16. Was your child there? . . .

Children cannot tell lies: They have been watching adult cinema for a long time. Because we practically have no children's cinema in our country.

This is about what was. And now--about what will be.

I am holding in my hands the subject plan of the State Committee for Cinematography for the next year, 1987. It indicates who will film and what will be filmed. In essence, this is yesterday's cinema--and what is it?

It takes a long time to enumerate the mediocre producers and script writers to whom this plan gives still another--which one already by count?--attempt to express themselves. What is more, not all of those who are named are well known to the broad reader. I will cite the opinion of specialists:

"The plan. . . , as a whole, does not guarantee the necessary qualitative changes in our cinematography. In a number of cases, the plan envisages the creation of films on the basis of notoriously inferior scripts. . . . some productions have been entrusted to producers who have not proved themselves by their past work, having made dull and toneless films. Along with this, the works of gifted script writers and producers are absent in the plan. . . ." (From the decree of the Secretariat of the USSR Union of Cinematographers).

Well, I never! Criticism is kicking up a row, is indignant, "but Vaska listens and devours." Where now to sew underneath, speeches from high platforms, protestations, and appeals for reorganization?

"We must write and talk about this, for our spectators will be deceived. . . they will see the ordinary output of whatever films." (From the verbatim report of the speech of the first secretary of the board of directors of the USSR Union of Cinematographers, E. Klimov, at the expanded session of the secretariat of 30 July of this year).

And this is already serious.

Why did this happen?

"Because on the staff of the studio there are also poor producers, and we are obligated to give them work, they have families that must be fed," A. Medvedev, the editor-in-chief of the main film script board of the State Committee for Cinematography, answered me.

I would like to ask: And have people in the State Committee for Cinematography often thought about the families of the talented producers, whose films, due to no fault of their own, did not come into being, or for long years fought their way through or gathered dust "on the shelf"?

The full truth here is the fact that when the subject plan, upon the insistence of the USSR Union of Cinematographers, was changed "in the direction of the reduction of dullness" by only one-fifth, there began such a! "There was nowhere to go and hide from the phone calls of the studio directors, bureaucrats and patrons of those suffering," Elem Klimov acknowledged.

Thus, dullness not only has families, but also strong elbows, and connections. This is understandable: Natural selection, otherwise they would not have found themselves on the staff. What to do here?

Probably, change the system in which mediocrity enjoys a free and easy life. Art does not have the right to tolerate lack of talent. And not at all because it is elitist, but because it serves millions and educates them.

Moreover--who made this decision that we have to produce more than 150 feature films a year? Perhaps 90, let us say, will be completely sufficient. Perhaps, better in quality, they are capable of producing the same profit? During the 1960's significantly fewer films were made than now, but up to now we regard this time as the heyday of Soviet cinematography. Surely this happened because, if there were chance people at the camera, they were only a few.

How many films are needed a year? What funds to allocate to each? How many copies of every film are necessary? How many movie theaters to have? Which ones? How to keep them supplied with films in the most advantageous way?

Who investigated these questions and when? Properly, on a scientific, sociological and computer basis? But you see, such an approach is now extremely necessary. Our film industry is mighty, but it frequently took shape and

developed spontaneously or in a directive-voluntaristic manner. And for this reason its efficiency factor is extremely low, it can still be increased and increased, regardless of any televideo boom. If a strong film comes into our neighborhood movie theater, do we not abandon all of our electronic boxes? But who will finally take up such research and when? Who will concretely and properly concern himself with the future of Soviet cinematography? What will it be?

It cannot be said that they have not thought about this, they have been thinking.

For many months already, an appropriate committee has been working in the USSR State Committee for Cinematography under the leadership of N. Sizov, the deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography. The cinematographers eagerly awaited the results of its work. Quite recently, it drew up a document entitled: "On Several Immediate Measures for the Further Improvement of the Organization of Film Production."

Already the title of the document alone puts one on his guard.

Should we talk today about "the further improvement" of our cinema, or about its way out of a crisis by means of a radical reorganization?

But title or no title, let us try to understand the meaning: From now on there will be greater freedom in the selection of the "location" and the actors, it is permitted to transfer funds from film to film, sometimes to increase the wage fund, the periods of technical operation, etc., etc.

Probably, all of this is really necessary. But in no way is it radical and up to the acuteness of the problems. If the necessity of surgical intervention has been demonstrated for a sick person, then what sense is there in treating him with pills? The first and foremost tasks of the cinematographers were determined by their congress. Proceeding from the decisions of the party congress. And they sound as follows: Radical reconstruction. Incidentally, not in a single one of the cited documents of the State Committee for Cinematography is the congress of cinematographers even mentioned.

"Still another instruction [added] to the many hundreds of existing ones. Moreover, an instruction which is raising the cost of production," said G. Chukhrai about the plan of the changes.

"Yes, the majority of the enumerated is being done for a long time!--said R. Bykov. "But now they have legalized this."

"The plan, in essence, does not change anything, it does not touch on those fallacious principles which have led to the current state of the cinematographer. Such an approach cannot be called a party-like approach in the spirit of the 27th Congress." (From the verbatim report of the speech of the first secretary of the board of directors of the USSR Union of Cinematographers, E. Klimov).

What do we have for today?

The country's Union of Cinematographers is rapidly and resolutely making up for what has been missed. Within its framework, a commission is working which is developing proposals for the reorganization of film production. It is being directed by G. Chukhray. And it is no coincidence that it is he who is in charge--20 years ago, G. Chukhray headed the experimental creative association (ETO), whose films (and there were 32 of them) broke all qualitative and quantitative records, even of the--as we now consider--favorable time for cinematography. In 1976, ETO was closed without any explanation of the reasons, and for 10 years already Grigoriy Naumovich Chukhray has been asking the leadership of the State Committee for Cinematography to listen to his report on the experiment, to analyze his activity, or if only to severely criticize it. No, they do not listen and do not criticize. Never, most likely. But perhaps, it is not interesting. . . . In the same commission I saw people who for years had haunted the thresholds of high offices and who had walked through editorial offices with folders. They contained the future of the cinema, which they themselves imagined. I saw them and I was glad.

Also operating is the so-called conflict commission under the chairmanship of the journalist and secretary of the board of directors of the USSR Union of Cinematographers, A. Plakhov. Its main task is to look over films which did not make it to the screen for some reason, and to make an assessment of them.

"At first we knew hardly more than ten of those pictures," Andrey Plakhov tells us, "then we were overwhelmed from the count. . . . We opened up for ourselves an unknown planet. We are talking about a whole cinema which we did not imagine, which is unknown to our audience. Thus, for example, the films "The Hare's Preserve" by N. Rasheyev (1972) and "And the Snow Fell on White Gardens" by G. Levashov-Tumanishvili (1984), in the view of the commission, open up whole directions in our cinema. . . ."

With what inventions does rumor not surround such pictures! I know people who once went to see them almost by night, then by video, then to some sort of sly clubs. . . . Now they see these films in the auditorium of the Union of Cinematographers and they are frequently perplexed: "And why did the audience not see this?" True, among these films there are frankly weak ones and "mediocre ones," as well as good ones, but there are also outstanding ones. Among these the commission, for example, included K. Muratova's film "Long Lines", which has been waiting for its audience since 1971. . . . To date only about 20 films have been looked over. More than half of them the commission has recommended for release on the screen.

The commission is working on the problems of cinema for young people. . . . A children's film studio will be organized under the direction of Rolan Bykov at Mosfilm [Moscow Motion Picture Studio]. . . .

All of these positive changes make one glad. Only one thing makes one uneasy: Is the State Committee for Cinematography today in the position to muster the strength and courage for a genuine reorganization?

In many topical and objective documents of the USSR Union of Cinematographers, at once after the proud word "decrees", frequently, very frequently, comes another word--"ask". Ask the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, ask the main board of script writers. . . .

Yes, there is more real power there. But the real views and proposals are here. And the situation is sufficiently paradoxical if one remembers the axiom that cinema is creativity and art: A creative union has limited possibilities of influencing this art. To do anything serious in such a situation is impossible. There is one way out: To combine efforts. All the more so because the first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, N. Sizov, said at one of the last sessions of the secretariat of the USSR Union of Cinematographers:

"We are in agreement concerning the necessity of radical reorganizations. I am for economic agreements. But both they and ETO are no panacea for all misfortunes. We like the energy and dynamism of the Union of Cinematographers, but what is this--you have a commission, we have a commission, let us for all that work together. . . ."

Let us! It is already time. And work boldly, rapidly, and cardinally. All the more so because the audience is waiting and hoping. It does not care who does not understand whom within the cinema. For it cinema is one.

Our Soviet cinema.

8970

CSO:1800/609

CULTURE

TAJIKISTAN'S CULTURAL, HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN DISREPAIR

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 27 May 1986 carries on page 1 an unsigned 700-word article titled "The Protection of Monuments Is Everyone's Duty." The article states that preserving one's heritage, including historical and cultural monuments, is an obligation to the next generation. There are now 1,124 protected historical and cultural monuments in Tajikistan; 43 of them have all-Union significance. More than 2,000 additional monuments have been discovered. There are two historical preserves in the republic, at Gissar and Pendzhikent, used for patriotic instruction and the display of antiquities.

According to the article there are many shortcomings in the efforts to preserve these historic monuments. Some administrative and economic leaders are indifferent to their significance and often either destroy them without authorization or use them for offices or storage. Five rayons have reported such practices, which, in fact, violate the republic's historic preservation law. A number of monuments in various parts of Tajikistan are now in worrisome condition; some are deteriorating to the point of total loss. The article states that the Historical Institute of Tajikistan's Academy of Sciences ought to take charge in such cases but observes that it has no funding for that purpose. The State Inspectorate for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Tajikistan's Ministry of Culture, the Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, and the Historical Institute are urged to take responsibility for the historic sites.

/9604

CSO: 1830/82

SOCIAL ISSUES

NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING IN FERGANA OBLAST INVESTIGATED

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 37, 8-14 Sep 86 p 17

[Article by UzTAG correspondent Oleg Osipov, "Operation Opium and... Poppyseed Rolls"]

[Text] Kokand-Tashkent--A pinch of the dark-brown, almost black mass on the palm of my hand is sufficient to kill a person or open up the path to suicide for many persons. This is opium. Twenty kilograms of the narcotic were confiscated in the course of an operation carried out by agencies of the procurator's office and the militia in Frunzenskiy Rayon, Fergana Oblast.

The preparations for the operation took several months. Neither for ROVD [rayon department of internal affairs] chief, Militia Major Gulyam Mamanov and his deputy, Militia Major Nurali Usmanaliyev, nor for the young rayon procurator, Akbar Azizov, was it a secret that a few people were growing opium poppies on their personal plots and on land that was agriculturally worthless. Obviously, the plantings that were discovered in the rayon were destroyed -- on an area of approximately 3 hectares -- and their owners were brought to criminal responsibility. However, there was no assurance that the evil had been completely put to an end. It was necessary to look for the methods and paths by which the opium was being transported. But, most important, it was important to find those who had organized its collection and transportation for the purpose of selling it in black markets. That need was also indicated by the warning messages arriving at the administrative agencies.

Painstaking work, day after day, was carried out by the workers in the militia and the procurator's office. At first they succeeded in ascertaining the following scheme: someone was supplying a large sum of money -- about 50,000 -- to "his man" in the rayon. That person, in turn, either by himself or through "reliable people," engaged in collecting the opium on the spot.

For example, a kolkhoz member is approached by an acquaintance, who tells him confidentially, "Man, plant yourself some poppies on your personal plot. In May you can collect the opium. I'll come myself and pick it up and pay you such-and-such an amount. Here's an advance." And he hands over a sum of money that is rather large for an honest worker. The man with the personal

Several other persons were also detained that night. Opium, opium poppy seeds, and other narcotics were also found in their possession. Subsequently a number of rather interesting details were ascertained. For example, it turned out that Manon was supposed to have given the narcotics not to David, but to another resident of Kokand, Vladimir, who, in his turn, was supposed to give it to a certain Abdulla to be transported farther along. The question might arise: isn't this a large number of links in one and the same case? Everything is explained rather simply: at one time David, Vladimir, and Abdulla had operated together. But Abdulla himself had become addicted to narcotics and, as the expression goes, lost his credibility. As a rule, the people who distribute the poison do not use it. They are well aware that a narcotics addict is an extremely unreliable individual who would be ready to do anything to get his next "fix."

The question arises: who was the tremendous amount of opium found in David's possession intended for? At the present time workers at the UzSSR MVD are engaged in ascertaining all the circumstances in the case. The only thing I can say is that David, in his own admission, received for the purchase of narcotics from a certain person in another city 200,000 rubles.

This should be the last word on this matter -- until the end of the investigation. But familiarity with the materials pertaining to this and certain other cases involving narcotics, and discussions with workers in the procurator's office and the militia, with physicians specializing in narcotics, with narcotics addicts themselves, and those who "work" for them, force one to keep thinking over and over about these very serious problems. In order to make it clear, they can be resolved only by common efforts, by talking frankly about everything, without lowering one's eyes in shame. I will mention certain meetings and facts.

The following exchange occurred in a discussion with a former irrigation specialist at the Sovkhoz imeni Kalinin, Mirabdulla Tashtemirov, who was sentenced to two years of imprisonment for growing opium poppies.

"Did you plant the poppies because you were promised money in exchange for the opium?"

"No, I didn't sell the opium to anyone. I already said in court that it was just a casual planting..."

"What do you mean by 'casual'?"

"I wasn't at home, but my wife planted a couple of hundredths [of a hectare] -- for poppyseed rolls..."

"Isn't that quite a lot, if it's only for rolls?"

The only reply was silence.

"Weren't you warned not to plant the opium poppies?"

"Yes, I was."

plot estimates how much he will get from growing onions, or tomatoes, or melon crops, and it turns out that even though it is dangerous to grow poppies, it is more profitable. Deep in thought, he scratches his chin and weighs the entire situation, because he had been warned by the sector militiaman and he had signed a statement that he would not grow poppies. Nevertheless it is a big temptation. Maybe if he plants it in the center of the field and camouflages it...

The big ruble has frequently outweighed fear and conscience.

It was possible to find specific individuals. One is called Manon (certain names in this article have been omitted in the interests of the investigation that is still going on). A kolkhoz worker, he has bought up opium from the inhabitants of the adjacent farms. A second person -- one of the main ones in this story -- turned out to be a "modest" taxi driver, David, from Kokand. It is close -- only about 5 kilometers -- from Kokand to the center of Frunzenskiy Rayon. It was assumed that Manon and the other collectors were supposed to transfer the collected narcotic specifically to him.

Then what was probably the most complicated moment for the investigation came. Having at their disposal only insignificant evidence, and without having completely ascertaining the route of the opium sales, A. Azizov and G. Mamanov decided that it would be a mistake to arrest the suspects. So the decision was made to continue to work, to begin operational actions, and only then would there develop a real opportunity to obtain irrefutable proof of the deals with opium for the purpose of extracting a profit, rather than "for one's own needs."

Knowing the time for collecting the opium sap, taking into consideration the circumstance that it was unsafe to keep narcotics in large quantities, and orienting their actions to the incoming information, they determined the period when the transfer of the opium would probably occur. During those few days the workers in the procurator's office and the militia literally did not close their eyes. Ambushes were set up in the necessary places. Workers at the ROVD and Gosavtoinspektsiya [State Motor Vehicles Inspectorate] closed off all possible routes that the criminals might be taking.

Kokand. Nineteen thousand rubles were found in his vehicle. He claimed that he was supposed to give the money to someone (David). No opium was found in the vehicle. However the rather large amount of money and certain other evidence made it possible to carry out a search in the suspect's apartment. One and a half kilograms of a dark mass, wrapped up in cellophane, was found in the refrigerator.

At that time a group of operatives was waiting near David's sizable private home for him to "come out onto the stage." David appeared behind the wheel of a nice new Volga at about 0700 hours. Lying neatly packed in a suitcase were two briquettes of pure opium -- more than 18 kilograms. A search in the apartment of the "modest" driver left no doubt concerning his unearned income: the search revealed bonds with a total value of 17,000 rubles, jewelry items with a total value of about 5000 rubles, and a rather large amount of cash.

"Well, then, if you learned that your son was using narcotics, what would you do?"

"I would have shown him! I wouldn't want to do it any more!"

"But didn't you think even once that the harvest from your field might ruin more than one person's fate?"

"Well... Now I understand... When I get out, I'm not only not going to plant any myself, but I'll also explain to others that they shouldn't."

However, it was necessary to go to court before he got that insight. Several criminal cases involving the illegal growing of plants that contain narcotic substances have been brought to court in Frunzenskiy Rayon alone this year. How these "poppyseed rolls" end up can be seen if only from the tragedy that was played out right here, not far from Kokand, several months ago.

Early one morning the body of a man who had been murdered with unusual brutality was discovered in the underbrush on the bank of the Syrdarya. There were no documents on the body, or any other information that indicated who the person was. Fergana Oblast procurator, Abdulla Atadzhanovich Atadzhanov, drove out to help his colleagues. It took three days to disclose the crime.

The thread leading to the investigation appeared when a certain Nikolay from Tashkent was detained in one of the villages for violation of traffic rules. He did not have any documents for the Zhiguli that he was driving. Something else that attracted attention was the fact that the driver was in a state of narcotic trance. The workers at the ROVD and the procurator's office discovered in the back of the car a "cold weapon" [as opposed to a firearm] and brown spots. Forensic studies showed that the blood of the unidentified man who had been found near the river and the bloodstains in the car were of the identical type. Soon, shaking from his desire to get a dose of narcotics, the suspect gave the details of the crime and the names of his accomplices. He said that, in exchange for 160 rubles, he had persuaded the owner of the Zhiguli to take him and his friends from Tashkent to Kokand. By nighttime they had reached the Syrdarya. They took a dose of narcotics and suggested to the owner of the Zhiguli that he "give" them the car. His refusal caused the ferocious outburst of rage.

The following are remarks from the confession of the 28-year-old criminal and narcotics addict, Nikolay.

"I had to kill him... Because we needed the car. We needed the money. To buy the opium... I can't live a day without it..."

Here is a brief piece of information: on the black market a kilogram of opium costs approximately 30,000 rubles. The farther it gets from the place where it is collected, the more expensive it gets. Those are the "poppyseed rolls."

Doctors are very familiar with the concept of the "withdrawal syndrome." Putting it briefly, it is the breakdown of many of the functions of the

organism. This condition affects the narcotics addict if he fails to receive the next batch of poison. Then he is ready to do anything.

"It is possible to become addicted to opium preparations rather quickly. All it takes is a few injections," chief doctor at the Kokand Psychiatric Hospital L. V. Lomovtseva says. "But we have at our disposal a definite amount of experience and the means to cure narcotics addicts. Of course, much depends upon the severity of the disease."

What is obvious is that it is especially important to prevent the spreading of the evil, to warn people about the pernicious addiction to narcotics and against the corroding cancer of narcotics addiction. Obviously, the time has come to ask the question point-blank: will we succeed in doing this?

Recently the agencies of the procurator's office and the militia and physicians have considerably intensified the fight against narcotics addiction. As was reported in the UzSSR procurator's office, during the current year alone the plantings of opium and other plants containing narcotics were destroyed on dozens of hectares in Karakalpak ASSR, and Dzshizak, Fergana, and other oblasts in the republic. Hundreds of criminal cases were brought to court for the illegal growing of opium poppy. Doctors and law experts give lectures and conduct discussions at labor collectives, educational institutions, and at people's places of residence.

However, the clinics have not been experiencing any shortage of addict patients. What is especially alarming is that the attraction for narcotics is being felt among young people. In order to buy the poison, certain people enter a life of crime. Moreover, the 20 kilograms of opium that were confiscated in Frunzenskiy Rayon were collected not just there. In order to produce that much opium it is necessary to have a large area for growing opium poppies. Consequently, the collectors had been operating in many places.

The path that the opium takes from the field to the "customer" is a complicated one. Increasingly reliable roadblocks have been set up on that path by the administrative agencies. For the time being, unfortunately, they have plenty of work to do. But one thing, at least, is obvious: if there were no illegal plantings of opium poppies or of marijuana, there would be no need to spend large amounts of government money to unravel cases like the Kokand one. I would like to direct a simple question to the managers of the farms and the party organizations in the outlying areas: why have you been so stubborn in not wanting to see what is happening right under your noses? Why have you been reconciling yourselves to the fact that dirty-handed wheelers and dealers have been getting large amounts of unearned income from the misfortune of many people? Because we cannot seriously assure that you cannot see exactly what is being grown on your neighbors' plots, on the unused land

right next to your farm's fields. Or is it hard to distinguish between opium poppies and a cotton plant? An attitude such as this cannot be called anything other than criminal negligence.

The investigation into this case is continuing. It will probably be possible soon to mention all the names of the "cast of characters" in it.

5075

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SOCIAL ISSUES

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AT LENINGRAD NARCOLOGICAL CLINICS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by Ye. Manucharova and S. Tutorskaya: "Behind the Scenes of a Sensation"]

[Text] Leningrad-Brezhnev-Moscow--The newspaper headlines are eloquent: "Resurrection," "In Defense of Truth and Health," "Help the Physician So As to Help the Patient." The articles are about a group of healers and their simply magical method of treatment and about the fact that they are successfully dealing with alcoholism in its most difficult forms. According to one of the articles, 80 percent of all those suffering are cured. A sensation!

In one of the Leningrad narcological clinics, we are talking with a person who underwent treatment with those about whom the newspapers made so much of a fuss. And the conversation was not easy either for him or us. For us, because those who "were cured of alcoholism in the Stolbun-Streltsova group" did not want to meet with us. It seemed that they were prepared to talk but when, after having come to an agreement, we went to see them, they generally greeted us with closed doors. It was difficult for our interlocutor because of the complexity of this fate. But he himself asks that his name be mentioned: Viktor Konstantinovich Kobayakov:

"They treated me on an out-patient basis," he says, "evenings and mornings and I worked during the day. It was as though they were making a special effort to deprive us of our sleep: it was after midnight when they let us go and we had to come back at 6 o'clock in the morning. It was difficult but we endured it for 2 years. I say 'we' because their mandatory condition was the simultaneous treatment of my wife and other family members. I wanted to get well...but later I had my doubts...."

Initially the doubts of Viktor Konstantinovich, an educated person with professional perspicacity, were not even related to the fact that the treatment makes use of ethyl chloride, a substance having a serious narcotic effect. During the first days, our interlocutor felt fine after the freezing procedure (here they called it "foliation"). But later came the feeling that ethyl chloride excites. He told his wife about this.

"In response, she left me dumbfounded. It turns out that the "physicians" had warned her that I am a schizophrenic. This, they say, is the primary thing with me and my heavy drinking is secondary. And our child is supposedly schizophrenic as well. If he does not get the same treatment as I (and through them, of course), the child will stop talking! I did not believe it but my wife was no longer listening to me."

The bewilderment increased. Kobyakov did not understand, for example, why in the procedures with ethyl chloride (and they used it to effect those parts of the body about which one usually does not talk in decent company) half-dressed men and women lay together at the same time. What role in the procedures is played by Stolbun's lectures on the origin of maternal cursing and on phallic cultures? How can psychologists or those who were called allow themselves to make crude public attacks against their patients? Finally, why, if someone in conversation says "well" or folds his arms on his chest or crosses his legs, are those considered to be very crude actions for which he can be refused treatment?

We will interrupt the story of the patient, who, however, refused to continue the treatment. We will let the other side have its say. Here are some characteristic excerpts from the letters of the group managers to high authorities:

"Our collective worked out a method of psychophysiological influences normalizing the tone of cerebral functional systems...." Following this is a short mention of ethyl chloride as a means of acting on the brain through the skin and an enumeration of the different possibilities opening up in this connection. Possibilities incomparably greater than in all of world medicine. This was not enough for the authors. They assert that the method activates the "centers of love toward the Motherland and the other sex." They propose to use it "for mass work with the rising generation" and also for "restoration of needed workers."

Naturally the authors were not allowed to be involved in all of this. Semilegally, however, for a decade they basically experimented on credulous people. Finally, in 1983 in Dushanbe and Dmitrov, despite the objections of narcologists and psychiatrists, the USSR Ministry of Health permitted them a 2-year experiment based at the Sixth Psychiatric Hospital in Leningrad, allowing them to work with volunteer patients recorded as incurable chronic invalids. We stress, however, that it was under the condition of full publicity of the work and continuous control by psychiatrists and narcologists. Under a decision by the USSR Academy of Sciences and USSR Ministry of Health, scientific and clinical verification was imposed on the Research Institute for Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences headed by academician N.P. Bekhtereva and on the Institute for General and Forensic Psychiatry imeni V.P. Serbskiy managed by G.V. Morozov, member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. The results are now in and it can all be told.

The group of experimenters was not made part of the staff of the hospital but was assigned to the Leningrad Institute for Information Theory and Automation of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It was proposed that the treatment be

combined with research on the "biosociosystem human being." For the work on this subject, they organized a special laboratory, confirming D.M. Chediya, who followed Stolbun from Dushanbe, to be its head. And for some reason, no one even thought of asking: "What right do people with no medical education have to be involved in therapeutic work and what right do people not knowing the basics of biology and sociology have to study the "biosociosystem human being?"

These people are the following: D.M. Chediya, the laboratory director, was trained as a paleontologist. V.D. Stolbun, the real head of the "business," was educated as a pedagogue (he studied by correspondence) and does not have a medical diploma (he was dismissed from the Second Moscow Medical Institute for consistently poor grades). The second-most important person, his wife V.P. Streltsova, is the only physician in the group. There are two psychologists with a higher education. Most of their assistants are students in the lower courses of the institutes from departments unrelated either to biology or psychology. Besides them, there is a schoolgirl, a film director, an engineer, and a former police worker.

The lack of a medical education was carefully kept from the patients, their relatives and numerous well-intentioned people. The group supervisors were usually called professors and all the others were called psychologists. These "specialists" told inspectors (and us as well) in all seriousness that they had submitted an exam to V. Stolbun.

It is noteworthy that about half of the group is made up of people with close family ties among themselves.

The formation of the contingent of patients was no less original. About one-tenth of the total number of chronic alcoholics sent to the department by city narcologists were chosen. The stated reasons for nonacceptance are surprising: "did not meet the profile" (these are the chronic alcoholics for whom the experiment was set up) or "negativism toward the survey" or "disrespectful attitude toward women." Some patients were expelled because their relatives could not or did not want to attend the therapy sessions.

What were the results? Streltsova indicates in the official report that "it is too early to speak of a cure for alcoholics based on the Leningrad data." The report was written at the end of the experiment. And Streltsova herself admits that the percentage of those who quit drinking is less than in the official narcological service. It was literally yesterday when she acknowledged this.

And what about control and verification by scientists and physicians? They were greatly hampered. Even the head city psychiatrist and chief physician of Hospital No 6 often were unable (they told us this themselves) to enter the department building, which stands apart. The doors were always locked.

In addition, the group resolutely got rid of physicians. We read reports in this connection signed by the administrators of the experiment and addressed to the administration of the Institute for Experimental Medicine and to the Main Health Administration of Leningrad. In their words, contact by

controlling physicians with patients supposedly "strains their cerebral centers (!) and aggravates their condition."

But perhaps the method really did have something of value?

If only there were! The effects of ethyl chloride have long been applied in medicine to treat enuresis, impotence and some other diseases. True, by no means in such large doses or as systematically, inasmuch as "ethyl chloride has a powerful narcotic nature." (from a very well-known reference book on pharmacology)

Stolbun and Streltsova call the use of ethyl chloride "DTsRB," which means "dosed centripetal repercussive effects." That is, effects going from the periphery to the center for its dosed "correction." It is supposed that ethyl chloride acts on sensory points linked with the brain--the so-called "Zakharin-Khed zones."

Such zones do indeed exist. And not only in the lower part of the body (which is of interest to the experimenters). There, however, through the mucous membrane, the drug is absorbed especially quickly and has a strong effect. This leads to habituation and dependence upon the narcotic.

Nevertheless, despite the strong desire of the group to avoid publicity, physicians of the Institute of Experimental Medicine and the narcological service in Leningrad were able to check a large group of patients.

The laboratory of D.K. Kambarova, doctor of medical sciences and winner of the USSR State Prize, who was entrusted with the scientific verification of the method, received reliable information (it is included in an official report) about gross and persistent changes in the brain caused by ethyl chloride. The functions of the frontal lobe of the left hemisphere are suppressed and the right hemisphere is activated. Such disturbances (this is already known in science) can lead to emotional and psychic breakdowns.

The editor's office has received letters telling of the destroyed fates of many people after being "treated" by Stolbun and of how their personalities changed. They became aggressive and their family ties disintegrated....

But the deformation of the personality did not result merely from the use of ethyl chloride. Those experimented on were also subjected to "psychotherapeutic" influences. This part of the group's work needs to be illuminated. V. Stolbun and V. Streltsova do this best of all. They write:

..."In particular, we are investigating the mechanism of the pernicious influence of the devaluation of the moral values of communist society on the psyche of children, adolescents and youth.... The entrance of this generation into economic and political life after 10 to 15 years will be the beginning of the end of civilization." This monstrous assertion is a quote from a memorandum of V. Stolbun and V. Streltsova to a high authority. What caused this fear for the civilization? It turns out that they discovered "a schizophrenization of the population taking place in recent years." What are the reasons for this fantastic process? Here they are: when adults discuss

production conflicts at home, "the children develop the firm conviction that those near them are dangerous.... This disturbs the centers of the highest moral (!) collective emotions and the centers of love for the Motherland and people of the opposite sex.... In the devaluation of moral values, these centers are restrained and the cells of the cortex enter into various phases of parabiosis...." Such a pseudoscientific gibberish is the means of justifying the necessity of applying the Stolbun-Streltsova "method." It "increases vital activity and productivity and restores creative capabilities and the joy of life." And of course it saves one from "schizophrenization" and therefore from alcoholism.

And now, who surrounds Stolbun and Streltsova? The main characteristic of these people is obedience and the complete absence of criticism in relation to the head of the group. Such helpers were sorted out gradually. They follow their "prophet" to Dushanbe, Dmitrov, Leningrad and now to a fourth city, Brezhnev. As a rule, they all live together in a sort of gypsy camp or that is what they actively strive to do. We spoke with one of the supporters of Stolbun and Streltsova. He accompanies them from one city to another. He did indeed quite drinking but is already clearly dependent on ethyl chloride. Asked what the compound does for him, he admitted: "It takes away fear, uncertainty and the feeling of guilt for having started to drink and it makes me feel that everything is working out in my life." And another person, one of those who decided against meeting with us in Leningrad, joyfully reported in response to a telephone call yesterday: "I feel good, I am going to Brezhnev." And still another said about the same thing.

V. Stolbun has complete control of the "community." He demands uncontested obedience from all those around him. Why? It seems clear. Primarily because any independently thinking person very quickly begins to have doubts about the "DTsRV" mechanism and about what they call "PPT" here--"pathogenic psychotherapy." At first glance, it has attractive aspects, including a uniquely conceived but nevertheless family psychotherapy, elements of psychodrama (the staging of plays where the patients play different roles), and others. Their combination is eclectic and their interpretation boorish. And what the members of the group contribute--intimidation, humiliation and threats--leads, in the final analysis, to the leveling out of the personality. Here they call that either "psychological priming" or "correction."

Furthermore, besides its open and sometimes quite attractive side (trips, good work in the fields, concerts and rehearsals), there is another side to life in the group that they hide from everyone. Unauthorized absences for personal reasons are punished. Money is socialized. They are permitted to see only the television programs recommended and selected by Stolbun. He rarely appears, surrounds himself in mystery but yet wants to know everything about his assistants and patients....

The harshest measures are applied against those bold enough to break with the group and live in their own way. Even one of Stolbun's daughters did not avoid punishment. Her father tried to have her declared mentally ill. The young woman has a normal family, works and the physicians say that her mental state has never deviated from the norm....

Irina Ivanovna N. from Dushanbe writes about how the group supervisors taught her to handle her schizophrenic son: "Smack him in the face (so goes the letter, author), there are sensitive points on the cheekbone and a person loses his will when hit there...." She tried to act that way and the patient almost killed her. We have other letters about physical punishment from Dushanbe, Dmitrov and Moscow.

It is hard to believe but Stolbun, having put the person being beaten up in a circle, would ask: "Is it fair for me to hit you?" And the victim, just as those standing around, was supposed to answer: "It is fair." Improbable? Yes, but this happened, they write to us from three cities. It was group mockery of the personality. And it bound the participants more rigidly than an iron chain.

To what. To the sect. We were not the first to decide to use this word in relation to V. Stolbun's group. It is being pronounced by his former patients and the scientists and physicians who studied the activity of the group. In it they indeed cultivate the basic rules of a sect, including separation from friends, renunciation of personal property, isolation from the outside world, unconditional submission to the leaders and to the priority of the group, vigilant observation of "unreliable persons," the threat of punishment, secrecy, etc. It is almost exactly the same.

There is no peace from the question of why this group is flourishing. "They are very good at covering themselves," say the patients. They also know how to promise to cure any illness and to free someone of cancer, someone else of schizophrenia and someone else of anxiety. The newly-found healers are persistently and systematically looking for propagandists and defenders among people whose professional interests are in other areas. Their names and interests then become Stolbun's "assets". Without a trace of embarrassment, they recite the names of celebrities in the area of art and literature and important workers who supposedly support the "experiment." This legend replaces serious scientific analysis and acts as long as it can, attracting new supporters. Stolbun shows himself to be a real master in advertising himself.

In their "reports," V. Stolbun and V. Streltsova manipulate the names of scientists, supposedly their teachers, who ostensibly support their method. But here is what scientists really think:

Academician N. Bekhtereva: Everything that we think about the "method" is stated in our institute's report. This is medieval and an outrage.

Prof V. Serzhantov of Leningrad University: It is quite clear that, on the basis of the "concept" presented in the documents of the group, its employees must not even be allowed to take therapeutic measures. Not a lot of labor is required to reveal the medico-biological primitiveness and backwardness, psychological self-interest, and philosophical ignorance.

"The clinical and experimental results obtained give reason to think that the 'method' of treating alcoholics proposed by V.P. Streltsova and V.D. Stolbun

is ineffective. Its introduction into public health practice is therefore not expedient." Three signatures follow, those of Prof N.N. Ivanets, Prof I.P. Anokhina, and Prof A.N. Ivanitskiy. They are members of the commission for verifying the experiment. "Confirmed: G.V. Morozov, member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences." These and many other opinions and documents are fully accessible and can be examined.

Perhaps the most surprising aspect of this story is the position of the USSR Ministry of Health. In discussing, and at times very sharply, the "activity" of Stolbun and Streltsova, the ministry workers waver very significantly when the talk is of the necessity of using authority. Even now, after summarizing the results of the work of the group in Leningrad, the RSFSR Ministry of Health decided to allow it to start all over in the city of Brezhnev.

We visited Brezhnev. The legend has already arisen in the city that these "physicians" can eliminate any desire for alcohol within 24 hours.

We very much wanted to meet with V. Stolbun and in reality that is why we went to Brezhnev. We sent him a telegram. In his stead, four of his group's "aktiv" came to see us. We heard the same contradictory judgments and the same pseudoscientific phraseology. Viktor Davydovich is not in the city, they explained. Or more accurately, he is here...but he is too busy. Well, with this treatment the meeting produced nothing new. We were seriously concerned about the fate of those gullible or uninformed people, tortured by their illness and therefore willing to do anything, whom life will bring together with the group tomorrow.

9746

CSO: 1800/18

SOCIAL ISSUES

ALL-UNION SOBRIETY SOCIETY REVIEWS YEAR'S WORK

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 86 p 6

/Interview conducted by IZVESTIYA correspondent R. Armeyev: "On the Borders of Sobriety"7

/Text7 The All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety was formed in September of last year. The past year was the year that the new society came into being, the year of its first practical steps. An IZVESTIYA correspondent has met with the first deputy chairman of the society's central council, S. Chernykh, and asked him to answer a number of questions.

/IZVESTIYA7 Nikolay Stepanovich, In the last issue of the journal SOBRIETY AND CULTURE I read that 350,000 primary organizations of the Society for the Struggle for Sobriety, with a membership of 11 million people, had been established in the country by 1 May of this year...

/Chernykh7 Now, there are already more than 12 million.

/IZVESTIYA7 What do you think, is this many or few?

/Chernykh7 This is both many and few. Many, if you recall that about two years ago the concept of sobriety was supported only by informal clubs, independent societies, and individual enthusiasts. A few, as soon as we take note of our goal of moving from a society for sobriety to a sober society.

/IZVESTIYA7 Yes, but we should not forget that the society is voluntary!

/Chernykh7 Correct. But if we're going to get down to figures, we should also not forget what we started the 1980's with. According to official data, we had more than 4 million alcoholics, registered with the police and the doctors. It was estimated that each of them, in their families, among their friends, in public places, and at work, regularly made trouble for 10-15 people, and that all the "alkies" ruined the lives of 40-60 million people. A law originated by the economists has also worked inexorably: every ruble

from the sale of alcohol has caused 2-3 rubles in damage to the state -- not considering the ethical and moral aspects, damage to health and the disintegration of families. I could cite other figures: for injuries due to drunkenness, for criminality, for production waste, for reduced labor productivity...

/IZVESTIYA/ No. No. That's enough. The situation is clear.

/Chernykh/ And so, under these difficult circumstances, we chose the only correct way to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism, by means of a sharp reduction in the production of alcoholic beverages, by an attack on centuries-old habits and prejudices, and by transforming sobriety into a norm of life. Those measures which had been taken earlier were also carefully analyzed. The main "tool" in the fight against drunkenness had been considered to be ... cultivated table manners, moderate consumption of "good", weak wines. "Good" and weak sweet wines lured more and more new victims into the circle of alcoholics.

Today, there cannot be two opinions: Only total rejection of the use of spirits and only an aggressive attack on alcoholic habits can deflect the danger. And so, in this responsible time, the Society for the Struggle for Sobriety was formed. We have called on everyone who cherishes the fate of people to join our ranks and, by their own personal example, having completely rejected alcohol, to affirm in the masses the ideas of sobriety. So, the voluntary character of joining our ranks is, in a certain way, a recognized necessity.

/IZVESTIYA/ And still, editors continue to receive letters, whose authors write about "massive round-ups" in the Society...

/Chernykh/ Unfortunately, we also see signs of this. Such methods do serious harm to our work! A person who has been rounded-up, who comes to us under duress, can only discredit sobriety and undermine belief in it. We need neither "massive round-ups", nor to use a lasso on individuals, nor formalism. For example, the Central Council has examined so-called "anti-alcohol certificates (pasporty)" drawn up by our Kazakh colleagues all levels -- from the labor collective to the republic. Such a "certificate" contains 440 questions! How much time and effort must be spent on writing out "certificates" which are generally of no use to anybody!

/IZVESTIYA/ In trips around the country I have had occasion to run into the following situation: people speak up in to primary organizations of the Society and ask: what next? They don't know what they should be doing, and therefore they are organizing "skilled hands" clubs and pattern-cutting and sewing courses.

/Chernykh/ This is, to be sure, an unavoidable disease of growing up. It will pass. It must be confessed that, from an abundance of various measures,

in another collective it becomes simply tedious -- yet, still, there are teetotalers there! They should not be involved in duplicating the trade union committee, the sports committee, the komsomol, DOSAAF (Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Armed Forces), and other organizations. We consider our main task to be to support sobriety by word and personal example. And not among drunkards and alcoholics -- where the word has already lost its power and where there are medical personnel working -- but among the moderate drinkers and those who do not suspect the enormous harm of alcohol. Our goal is to convince the absolute mass of the people not to begin to drink and not to allow those around them to drink.

But for this, the members of the primary organization must first of all themselves realize why they have joined the Society for the Struggle for Sobriety. They must occupy themselves with anti-alcohol self-education, must arm themselves with undeniable arguments for the various discussions, meetings and debates which inevitably arise in any collective. And they must not hide their knowledge under a bushel -- they must inculcate it in others. By any means. Perhaps as follows: you go for a visit, refuse a drink when it is offered and, to the question "why?", you give a precise, conclusive and intelligent answer. Such an example and word, spoken at the right time, pay good dividends.

/IZVESTIYA/ Incidentally, they sometimes complain in local areas that the Central Council is sending little by way of advice, recommendations, methodology, and suggestions...

/Chernykh/ With time, there will be more of such "goods", but a request to our local comrades: more thought, more creativity ...I will continue. If you have chosen sobriety as the norm of life, be concerned about its prestige, become a better worker, distinguish yourself at your place of work. This will be an excellent argument to your own and to our benefit. And if teetotalers gather for their meetings at the Palace of Culture, there is no need for them to form themselves into drama groups or "skilled hands" -- this is not our affair! Try to see that the existing drama group at your own Palace does not extol social drinking from its stage and that those who are skilled in the use of a plane do not learn the art of building home bars, that alcoholic drinks are not served at a komsomol wedding...

/IZVESTIYA/ It can be said that the teetotaler is a person who actively "stirs up the calm"...

/Chernykh/ Agreed. And it is necessary to destroy, to disturb a mindless, alcoholic calm... But do you know what bothers us particularly today? The young people. A selective poll was taken at higher educational institutes -- 90 percent of the students came out in favor of moderate use of alcoholic drinks. Here are the results of another questionnaire: 67 percent of drinkers first tried alcohol within the family, and the initiator of this start -- just think -- most often was the mother. A curious observation: the more authoritative the "social drinker", the more harmful the influence which he exerts by his alcoholic example on children and on all those surround him...

No matter what, all of us must protect children from alcoholic influence on the part of grown-ups. This is the most important problem. We are now reaching an agreement with the Ministry of Education that sobriety propaganda will be conducted seriously and in depth in the schools. We are thinking about how to organize universal anti-alcohol education for parents. Constant attention must be given to children belonging to difficult families... Alas, the teachers are not giving much help in all these important matters.

/IZVESTIYA/ I often recall the confession of one worker. You come home, he says, and everything is bad: the foreman has shouted at me, I'm tired as the devil -- we dragged stock around by hand, they took our bonus away from the brigade, I had a fight with my wife, my spirits are dark, in short -- everything is bad, and only she -- the bottle -- stands there and smiles...

/Chernykh/ This is a serious question... The disgraceful relations in some collectives, the rudeness of the leadership, the poor working conditions, human indifference, callousness -- all this is also what we are fighting against. It is for this reason that such an important place is being given now in our country to implementing true socialist justice, to eliminating negative phenomena which disturb the socialist way of life.

It is more difficult to prevent stresses in family relations. But here too have we not for a long time addressed the problems of the family, has it not been a long time since the first "family consultations" took place in our cities? Has it not been a long time since our school children received their first lessons in the ethics of family relations? Thus, we, the teetotalers, look with optimism in this direction.

/IZVESTIYA/ Would you please name two or three places with interesting experiences, where correspondents could go to visit, in order to help you...

/Chernykh/ Ulyanovsk, the Tatar ASSR, Perm, Omsk, Volgograd, Kurgan, Dnepropetrovsk, Voroshilovograd, Moscow Oblast -- there are many such places. In Ulyanovsk, for example, at the initiative of the local department of the Society and with the support of the population, they recently instituted a fourth non-alcoholic day in the week -- now alcoholic beverages are not sold on four days. They hand out pay envelopes at the enterprises on one of these days. They are doing away with medical sobering-up stations as being unnecessary. People in a drunken condition, if they turn up in public places, will be transported to their homes where they will be handed directly over to their families, not forgetting of course to prepare the appropriate documents. One sobering-up station remains, it's true, but in any case this is for transients, without a local address. What else have they done in Ulyanovsk? They have declared collective garages and gardens to be public places and fines are given to those who show up there in a non-sober state.

/IZVESTIYA/ Does the Society have problems with the local soviets?

/Chernykh/ Yes, we do... What should I say? I don't want to be petty, but up until the present time no spaces have been made available to the republic councils of our society in the Kazakh SSR, in the Turkmen SSR, and in the Moldavian SSR (the earthquake there notwithstanding) or to oblast councils in the Kostrom, Rostov, Tyumen, Chelyabinsk, Irkutsk, and Vologod oblasts or in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR.

Work on creating primary organizations at places of residence is going very badly. Today, drunkenness is being transferred from work to everyday life, and sobriety cells in housing areas are very necessary. Here too we are waiting for help from local soviets.

/IZVESTIYA/ Nikolay Stepanovich, I can't leave you without asking how the Sobriety Society reacts to the lines which form at the liquor stores?

/Chernykh/ In a normal way. We don't like them, but can't stop them... Intelligent regulation of the sale of alcoholic beverages also lies within the competence of local soviets. I think that the lines will gradually diminish. Indeed, what has happened -- production of alcoholic beverages has been sharply cut and will be cut in the future, the number of alcohol sales outlets has been reduced, but demand, through inertia, remains on a rather high level -- Unfortunately, there is no switch to cut it down at once. It is our problem, having expanded the sobriety movement, to see to it that demand steadily declines.

By the way, in some local areas lines have been eliminated entirely and coupons have been introduced for vodka. We are categorically opposed to this kind of forced alcoholization of the population! In some rayons, they have shown the great wisdom, for example, to issue coupons only to deserving, worth, outstanding people -- this is what satirical articles must be written about! They are using vodka as a reward there. And sobriety, it turns out, serves as a form of punishment.

/IZVESTIYA/ And how will you celebrate your first anniversary?

/Chernykh/ There won't be a banquet. We will gather the directors together, sum up our results, and then again -- forward. Sobriety must begin now!

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CSO: 1800/020

SOCIAL ISSUES

NOTARIES IN TAJIKISTAN URGED TO BE MORE ACTIVE

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 13 May 1986 carries on page 2, under the rubric "Man, Society, Law," a 900-word article titled "For the Extent of Activity" by S. Rahmonov, deputy minister of justice of the Tajik SSR. The article stresses the importance of notaries, not only in certifying contracts and other civil documents but also in strengthening socialist legality in the areas of property and economic policy. Tajikistan has 70 notaries working in 49 notarial offices located in all but 3 of the republic's rayons.

Rahmonov states that notaries currently play a small role in the application of economic laws. It is not enough he states for notaries just to certify documents; they must protect socialist legality by being actively involved in every economic transaction. Such important responsibilities as certifying documents regarding the use of land and the construction of homes account for only 9 percent of their work. Yet Rahmonov notes, the unauthorized acquisition of land and construction of buildings are now serious issues in Tajikistan. Notaries should enforce the law by preventing improper conduct. Rahmonov states: "It is known that in the republic the number of people owing money for housing, buying property on credit, squatting illegally, and other things is growing steadily. Money not paid in this regard amounts to thousands and thousands of rubles." For example, there are more than 1000 people who owe money for housing to the Ministry of Municipal Services. Rahmonov also notes that notaries have a duty to enforce the law when cargoes are not delivered on time.

TAJIK STATE UNIVERSITY CITED FOR POOR TEACHERS, FACILITIES

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajik on 20 May 1986 carries on page 1, under the rubric "The Resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU in Practice," a 900-word article titled "In Accordance With the Demands of the Times" By S. Mukhtorov, docent at Tajikistan State University. The article's point of departure is a call for higher and specialized secondary schools to improve the training of specialists for the economy, as enumerated at the 27th Party Congress.

At a meeting of the party committee at Tajikistan State University, committee Secretary T. Boboyev stated that a majority of party organizations and faculties in the university had discussed such issues but that no

action had resulted. This criticism applied particularly to primary party organizations in the faculties of Tajik philology, economic computing, mechanical mathematics, and geology, and the university-wide departments of political economy and pedagogy. Primary party organizations in the faculties of law and biology were also faulted for inactivity and weak leadership.

Weak leadership by primary party organizations was blamed for a number of problems, among them poor student and teacher attendance, and inattentive and unresponsive teachers (some of whom have not published or overseen students' theses for years). Fieldwork and practical experience are slighted in a number of disciplines.

The author complains that the university's physical facilities are inadequate for its enrollment (about 14,000). Dormitories are a particular problem: they are 8-12 kilometers from the classrooms and students have a difficult time commuting to classes because of the disorganized transportation system.

There are currently 317 students from 20 foreign countries at Tajikistan State University. The author observes that under the current 5-year plan there is to be a large increase in the number of foreign graduate students.

TAJIKS FOCUS ON PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION REFORM PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 23 May 1986 carries on page 1 an unsigned 700-word article titled "A Glorious Duty." The article documents some of the successes of the first 2 years of the education reform in Tajikistan. Vocational education and job choice are highlighted. For example, 41 urban education-production facilities teaching weaving have begun operation; village schools now have more than 900 production brigades.

However, many problems remain. Schools are still not properly provided with hot food, instructional materials, textbooks, etc. Cooperation between general education schools and vocational schools is poor and needs much improvement. In addition, there are many shortcomings in the construction of schools, pre-schools, and other educational facilities (for example, during the 11th 5-Year Plan the construction of classroom space fell short by 8,180 places).

TEACHER, TEXTBOOK SHORTAGES HAMPER EDUCATION IN TAJIK RAYON

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajik on 27 May 1986 carries on page 2, under the rubrics "Resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU in Practice" and "Outcome of the School Year: Results of Work and Future Tasks," an 800-word article titled "The Quality of Work Must Be Improved" by S. Qalandarov. Komsomolabadskiy rayon documented textbook and teacher shortages which led to some difficulties in the educational system.

The teacher shortages are occurring in a number of fields. The rayon's education department requested that the republican Ministry of Education send 73 young teachers for the start of the school year, but none came. Overall about 100 teachers did not come to the rayon. This shortage affected such fields as Russian language, foreign languages, chemistry, biology, vocational training, art, and singing. The author also observes that job turnover among teachers is large--45 teachers left the rayon at the start of the school year. Teaching qualifications are also at issue: of the rayon's 720 teachers only 435 have a higher education. During the school year four school directors were removed for such reasons as not doing their duty and violating labor discipline.

TAJIK STUDENTS SAID TO HAVE POOR MASTERY OF TAJIK LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 20 June 1986 carries on page 3, under the rubric "Under Discussion--the Plan of the CPSU Central Committee," a 1000-word article titled "The Most Fundamental Task" by M. Lutfulloyev, dean of the Pedagogy Faculty of the State Pedagogical Institute in Dushanbe, and Q. Qalandarov, head of the Department of Primary Education Methods at the same institution.

Teaching Tajik in the republic's institutions of higher education warrants serious attention, state the authors. Tajik is not now taught in any faculty of such institutions except for classes conducted in the Tajik-language faculty. As a result graduates have a poor command of correct spoken and written Tajik and cannot express their own thoughts clearly. "Thus in school everyone teaches physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, etc., in his own local dialect."

The authors state that there is no journal or newspaper which regularly publishes articles on Tajik language topics and disseminates the results of research in the field at Tajikistan's institutions of higher education. The situation "is very distressing."

TAJIK CITY EXPERIENCES PROBLEMS WITH EDUCATION REFORM

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 21 June 1986 carries on page 3, under the rubric "School Reform--Everybody's Business," an 1100-word article titled "Unwillingly" by Z. Shodiyev. The author cites the Kurgan-Tyube education department's promise that local schools would be able to accommodate 1070 6-year-olds in 1986 and comments that, in fact, only 690 have been admitted to school. The cause of the problem, he states, is the need for more schools. Plans have been drawn up but the schools will not be available until 1988. The city ispolkom and department of education are not aware of the capacity of existing schools, and have not made sufficient plans to enlarge present buildings.

TAJIK STUDENTS WORK IN USSR CONSTRUCTION BRIGADES

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 3 July 1986 carries on page 1 an unsigned 700-word article titled "Work Semester." The article states that there are now more than 4700 Tajik students doing summer construction work in 130 detachments. This includes 1900 students in 40 construction detachments in Murmansk, Archangel, Perm, Irkutsk, and other parts of the USSR. In addition, 600 students from Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk, Ufa, and elsewhere are doing construction work in Kayrakkum city and Khodzentskiy Rayon to repair the damage caused by the earthquake. According to the article, more than 2000 students from Tajikistan are harvesting crops in Volgograd and Astrakhan Oblasts; those students working in the republic are engaged in harvesting crops and building economic and irrigation facilities.

The article recalls the experience of previous summers which shows that student construction detachments are not always used productively. The value of each student's work came to slightly more than 1000 rubles (and, in the case of Tajikistan's Promstroy trust, only 565 rubles in 1985); this figure for the Soviet Union, however, exceeds 2000 rubles. The article catalogues a few of the problems found in the Tajik Youth Labor brigades. Student construction workers have been used in Tajikistan for less important jobs and for cleaning the construction site. In addition, a number of construction projects did not have clear assignments for students and did not provide them with construction materials. In some cases students were not used in subcontracting brigades. Some institutes of higher education were faulted for not teaching students the skills they need to do summer construction work.

TRADITIONAL WEDDINGS STILL HELD IN TAJIK RAYONS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 5 July 1986 carries on page 3 a 1400-word article titled "Weddings Must Be Contemporary" by Academician R. Amonov, head of the Commission for Establishing New Rites and Customs of the Tajikistan Academy of Sciences, and R. Qodirov, candidate in philology. The introduction to the article states that a special commission to implement new customs was established within Tajikistan's Academy of Sciences. The commission assigned some scientific workers from the folklore sector of the Rudaki Institute of Language and Literature to study wedding customs in Zafarabadskiy Rayon. The results indicate that, in many cases, the new customs have not taken hold: Where they do flourish, however, drunkenness and extravagant displays have become a problem. Qodirov states that expensive weddings in Ura-Tyubinskiy Rayon cost as much as R 13,000-14,000 a few years ago; people still adhered to certain Islamic wedding customs in giving gifts. These practices, he believes, encourage acquisitiveness. Even with the new ceremony, people feel obligated to hold lavish weddings for their children as a way of promoting their own status.

To replace traditional weddings with contemporary ones requires study of the experience of other republics and relevant commissions in various rayons of Tajikistan states Qodirov. He urges writers, composers, and the Znanie Society as well as agitators, propagandists, teachers, and intelligentsia activists to help popularize socialist customs and encourage the rejection of harmful old ways.

/9604

CSO: 1830/84

REGIONAL ISSUES

SIBERIAN EXPLOITATION REQUIRES DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by IZVESTIYA special correspondent L. Kapelyushnyy, Irkutsk Oblast, under rubric "Soviet and Departments": "Territory"]

[Text] Our boat was being guided by a strong hand. Seated behind the helm in the stern was Kolesnikov, who had frequently sounded the depths of the Nizhnyaya Tunguska from its upper reaches to Father Yenisey -- when he was hunting, when he was in charge of a hunting preserve, and even when he was not engaged in hunting. We were on our way to visit reindeer breeders who had recently had a fire in the taiga. In his well-worn green windbreaker with upturned hood, Mikhail Alekseyevich did not look very much like an official. But he was the head of the soviet in this part of the country.

This part of the country -- Katangskiy Rayon -- is equal in area to a European country. With regard to population, it is equal to a European village. With regard to wealth... With regard to wealth the question is a complicated one. For the time being the wealth is in furs, 700,000 rubles worth of which are produced annually: sable, ermine, squirrel, muskrat, etc. In the future the natural and raw-material resources, like the wealth of Mama, Bodaybo, and the BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline] zone, will become the foundation for the developing of a new territorial-industrial complex -- the Upper Lena Territorial-Industrial Complex.

Talking in Irkutsk with economists, geologists, and Soviet workers, I asked, first of all, how the lessons of Bratsk and Ust-Ilimsk would be taken into consideration. And also how the newness of these places themselves would affect the life of the reindeer breeders and hunters, a life that has been existing smoothly for centuries. The answers were assuring -- the people of Irkutsk have got so many bruises and have had to endure such a monstrously disproportionate development in the social and production infrastructures, that the superplants, supercombines, and superstations without any reliable rear-area support are worse than a fish bone caught in one's throat. The all-union conference on the development of the oblast's productive forces developed the scientifically substantiated concept the essence of which is comprehensiveness. The party's Central Committee Politburo has approved that program. Thus, the 12th Five-Year Plan is supposed to become a qualitatively new stage in assimilating the expanses of Siberia. It is stated in black on

white that by the end of the five-year plan 100,000 tons of petroleum will be extracted and processed.

If one looks down from the top, everything in the program looks fine. Or almost everything. But how does it look from another point of view? From "the Territory"?

If I say that Mikhail Alekseyevich is tormented by the personnel turnover rate, that will be a small truth. That turnover rate has affected him like a wood chip caught in a whirlpool. Preparation for the winter, for the hunting season: the rayon does not have a single construction organization; the ispolkom builds everything by the in-house method and is in charge of the repair, the bringing in of freight shipments, and acting as a shaman over the 500 "billets" who were evicted at one time from Selkhoztekhnika and who have not been assigned to anyone. Then, to add to all of this, there have been the fires.

Yerbogachen, a settlement with 3000 inhabitants, is sinking in the sand. There is no plumbing and no sewerage, and people burn firewood as fuel. In a word, the municipal and personal services are in an embryonic stage, and no matter what the rayispolkom does, without any funds, without allocations, without capacities, you cannot jump very high...

And so it happens that, while it sits on inestimable wealth, the Soviet has its hand outstretched...

"If I were the boss in this territory, what would I do?", Mikhail Alekseyevich begins phantasizing. "I would invite to the rayon all the department managers who have an interest in our resources..."

That means that the distinguished guests would live in that very hotel without any conveniences which the ispolkom erected by the in-house method. They would eat and drink in the dining hall where there are no problems with haute cuisine, inasmuch as there is no haute cuisine: elbow macaroni and canned beef stew. But in order to give the guests an understanding of what the diet of Siberians can be, Kolesnikov would take them to the old villages where people live off the taiga, off the river.

"But what if you frightened the guests?", I ask.

"Do you think that the indigenous inhabitants are enraptured about the future combines and oil derricks?"

A few years ago Mikhail Alekseyevich had had a conflict with his daughter. Galka had come running home from school, and had launched into the attack, asking, "Is it true that today, at a session, you said that industry would 'bring us the joy of life'?" Prospectors had already been working for many years on the Tunguska. And so Kolesnikov had actually said in a report that it was necessary to prepare for the industrial assimilation of the territory.

To this very day he has not forgotten the heavy and gloomy silence that fell on the audience.

It was no accident that the silence had occurred. The derricks, the count of which had already passed the dozens, were dumping waste products into the rivers; the seismographic prospecting service, too lazy to drill shafts, put explosives in the lakes during the winter and the only thing left of them was -- in the full sense of the word -- a soggy place. The rayon had been all worked up by an instance of barbaric poaching. It is necessary here to take into consideration the fact that, deriving their food from the taiga for centuries, the inhabitants of the Nizhnyaya Tunguska did not know the word "license," but no one had ever taken too much from nature. And there had been enough for everyone.

Then, at home, Mikhail Alekseyevich had to answer to his own daughter about how he could imagine any joy from the future extraction of petroleum, coal, and iron.

It was not without a sense of satisfaction that Mikhail Alekseyevich told me about that family conflict because he has things today that he can reply to his daughter. All the derricks have been moved and no longer are set up on river banks: a sanitation zone is invariably observed. True, in order to do this, the petroleum prospecting service has to drill additional wells, so that at first tempers were very hot... Words can fly as though from a sling, words about strategic raw materials, about state interests, individual-farmer psychology, etc. But the ispolkom stood its ground.

The recultivation of the land is proceeding with difficulty. But what was the situation previously? The party would leave a place and, at best, would burn the trash they left behind. Now it is mandatory to carry out a series of recultivation operations. They are accepted by a commission approved by the ispolkom. The commission includes hunting experts, firemen, and the sanitation service.

Of course, by no means everything always turns out right. Here is a simple example. The hunting inspectorate is supposed to monitor the observance of the hunting rules, including at derricks. But how can this be done by only two or three inspectors on a territory equal in size to Czechoslovakia, especially if they do not have any special transportation? Moreover, the annual budget for official trips is 120 rubles.

The people who are engaging in problems of social development and ecology in the Soviet are those who opened up the way to the underground storerooms of the Nizhnyaya Tunguska. For a quarter of a century, Emma Aleksandrovna Boyko measured off the versts in the taiga. She began as a technician, and ended her geological career as a party chief. Currently she is deputy chairman of the ispolkom. As you can understand, she does not have to be told anything about the difficulties of life on the road. Recently geologist Valeriy Grigoryevich Ineshin was elected chairman of the Nepskiy Village Ispolkom. He too does not have to be told about the need to take a careful attitude toward the taiga -- he grew up on the Tunguska himself.

So we started talking about the people who prospect the bowels of the earth... Several expeditions are deployed in the rayon. For the time being, they are,

as it is generally felt, temporary people and the richest ones with respect to funds, technology, and materials. The "temporary" situation has already lasted about ten years, and at least another quarter century lies ahead. And people at the rayispolkom and in the expeditions themselves know that there is a need for people to settle down on a permanent basis. The temporary situation is very expensive. Unwise limitations in construction and in the development of social, cultural, and personal services arise. In places here where a future TPK [territorial-production complex] begins from zero, where all the opportunities for avoiding previous errors exist, it would be intelligent for USSR Mingeo [Ministry of Geology] and the other interested departments to unite their efforts and funds and to start at once to build for the centuries.

According to all the laws of hospitality, Yerbogachen, the center of the Territory, helped the geophysicists any way that it could. But in order to unite the efforts of the prospectors, operations specialists, and construction workers, as well as their own efforts, the Soviet has to develop its muscles. It must create its own construction base. And the leadership of the rayon turned frequently to the higher administrative levels in the oblast with that recommendation, but the people there threw up their hands. Why? We remember that question for a meeting with the chairman of the oblast planning commission.

As it is not too difficult to guess, the dreams of rayispolkom chairman Kolesnikov to gather in Yerbogachen partners for the industrial assimilation of the area did not come true. Although he is the boss on the Territory, although the Soviets have more and more rights, they do not come true. First of all, it is because this rayon has a self-interest in developing the deposits. The oblast also has a self-interest in it. But for a ministry -- whether it be the coal industry, the petroleum and gas industry, or the mineral fertilizers industry -- this is only extra trouble. The local Soviets show an interest because of understandable reasons -- the assimilation will make it possible to develop the social infrastructure: to erect housing and stadiums, airports and culture palaces. But the departments have the money and the materials. They can do everything. If they want to.

For a very long time the Soviets, as everyone knows, have had the right to vote concerning the placement of industrial enterprises. It is mandatory for the construction of projects to be coordinated with them. But what happens if the ispolkom does not agree? In Irkutsk I was told the following example: there was no Soviet agreement, and still the enterprise is being built. In other words, the Soviets have the right to cast a consultative vote, and nothing more. And the departments are well aware of that.

The placement of productive forces, at least for the time being, is being determined for us "along the vertical." Can things be seen more clearly from the top? But the experience accumulated over the decades attests to the fact that ministries and departments use their rights without always taking the nationwide interests into consideration. Discovering and prospecting reserves at deposits cost a tremendous amount of money. But without assimilating the territory, it is money that is thrown away.

When the BAM was being begun, what did we say? That it leads to the storerooms. The most accessible one is the timber storeroom. What do we have in the taiga today? The organizations running the economy there are those doing their own logging. USSR Minlesbumprom [Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry], despite all the decrees, has not built in the kingdom of rich forests even a single wood-processing enterprise. But on the territory of the future Upper Lena TPK alone there ought to be three of them.

Of course, things can be seen more clearly "along the vertical"... But how poorly does one have to see to allow approximately 5 million cubic meters to be lost along the shores of the Bratsk and Ust-Ilim seas?

It was noted long ago that during the assimilation of the new territories of Siberia and the Far East, the coordination among the departments was disturbed. We build roads, hydroelectric power stations, or combines which, in and of themselves, are examples of labor exploit, enthusiasm, and selfless devotion. Forgive me for asking, but who is breathing down the construction workers' necks? Who just couldn't wait for the first train to be released over the mainline? Who immediately began to assimilate the natural wealth that was so breathlessly described by the newspapers, the radio, and television? If the placement of productive forces is the privilege of the ministries and departments, who is supposed to form and create them and be responsible for the resettlement of people? For a long time that was a moot question, but life has given a completely unambiguous answer to it -- the local Soviets. While the territory is being assimilated, the tsar and god on it is the department. But what happens after the kettledrums of the preterm startups have stopped rumbling? Then the young mothers start coming to the local Soviet to ask for a place in a kindergarten, and young families start asking for an apartment.

The Soviet, and no one other than the Soviet, bears the complete responsibility for the general and personal living conditions. It not the minister or Gosplan to whom the inhabitants of the Territory turn for the answers to vitally important questions, but to the chairman of the ispolkom of their Soviet. And he is the person who must explain to them why, for example, in Yerbogachen last year there were exactly 100 days when the drug stores did not have any medicines. Or why combined fodders that were specified for maintaining the personal plots arrived at the settlement after a two-year delay.

But, you might say, whatever the rayon Soviet is unable to do, the oblast Soviet must resolve. After all, it has more rights!

Let me introduce to you oblast planning commission chairman Lev Anatolyevich Platonov. I tell him all the details about what I saw and heard in Yerbogachen. He listens attentively, and then he suddenly flips a page on the calendar and asks, "What do you think? Should someone from the oblast be invited to a meeting of experts to discuss potassium salts at the Penskiy anticline? There's a meeting at Gosplan tomorrow..."

Then he gives figures. The oblast has prepared its five-year plan. It

prepared it not as the economy and the actually created situation require, but how the departments said to do it. The oblast is supposed to contribute 75-80 million rubles to the social infrastructure each year. This is not in order to assure that things will be better for everyone, but in order to make up for the lag. The rate of provision with housing, hospitals, preschool institutions, schools, cultural centers, libraries, etc. in Irkutsk Oblast is lower than in the RSFSR. That was mentioned by Irkutsk Oblast Ispolkom chairman, deputy A. Kovalchuk, in his speech at a recent session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. But 30 million fewer rubles will be used. Who, then, will decide what not to build?

The program for developing the oblast's productive forces stipulates not only the outstripping development of the nonproduction sphere, but also the most improved technological schemes. In the area of petroleum extraction and the production of potassium fertilizers, it is proposed to build a center with a higher standard of living, that is, it is necessary to build a city. A person must come here to the North and must stay in the North. The program stipulates the construction of a railroad which is supposed to run from the BAM across Kirenskiy Rayon, where a taiga with the highest grades of timber is anxiously awaiting economic use. An area where agriculture has been carried out since ancient times, as long ago as the days of Yerofey Pavlovich Khabarov. But an administrator from Minneftegasstroy came here, and his conclusion was that there will be no city: we'll extract the petroleum by the watch method and we'll transport the crude oil by petroleum pipeline.

And what about the Soviet? The Soviet's opinion was excluded from that decision. And what about the fact that the people at the oblispolkom are against the watch? That the Territory needs a permanent population? That the watch itself also has economic and moral costs? The department decides. The Soviet has a consultative vote. It must be said that a few things are changing here, albeit slowly. The Soviets' rights are being supplemented both with material and organizational content. The work of implementing them, however, is still sufficient [as in text].

After several hours of travel, Mikhail Alekseyevich headed the boat to the shore. It was here that the Sychogers who had undergone the forest fire were located. A path lead uphill, looped around, and soon brought us out at the livestock resting place. Standing around the campfires, with their heads lowered, were the reindeer, with flies buzzing in black swarms over them...

About 17 years ago Gennadiy Stepanovich Suprunenko, a worker in a geological prospecting expedition, married the youngest daughter of Petr Vladimirovich Sychoger, the head of a famous Evenki clan. Yekaterina was 16 years old. In the taiga she could do everything. She knew how to skin a reindeer and use its hide to make clothing, she could keep a nomadic tent in order or maintain a home at the ancestral Chuvokar tract, she could hunt wild animals or herd the reindeer. She knew how to do all of this. But as for living in a settlement... In a word, Gennadiy Stepanovich moved to the taiga. The Sychogers' land was completely populated and built up -- for a distance of 300 versts in the taiga, along the reindeer paths, there were three-pole fences, storage sheds for food supplies, and winter huts.

Only a few families like this remain in the rayon. A total of 13. The Sychogers were the most successful among them. But one day everything that they had accumulated and earned with their hard labor was swept away by a forest fire. Gennadiy Stepanovich and Yekaterina Petrovna were miraculously spared, and sat out the fire in the lake for three days with the reindeer.

Now we are sitting in a tent with a campfire and listening to the still somewhat contradictory story about the panic that they had experienced, to which they have now added bitter meditations about what they should now do. Gennadiy Stepanovich's position is simple: it is necessary to live in such a way that the petroleum workers or the miners do not harm the hunting or reindeer breeding, and the industry takes advantage of the indigenous population.

In the economic strategy for the assimilation of the Territory, obviously, there is not a single word about the ancestral lands of the reindeer breeding Sychoger clan. But the assimilation of the new land cannot be reduced simply to the use of its natural and raw-material resources. The richest land remains poor until man appears on it, and no percentages of profit or indicators can compensate for the loss if man leaves this land.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

BSSR PREMIER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 86 p 2

[Interview with M. V. Kovalev, chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers, by IZVESTIYA correspondent N. Matukovskiy, Minsk: "Everything Is Important to the Gosplan"; date and place not given]

[Text] IZVESTIYA correspondent talks with Chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers M. V. Kovalev about how the new five-year plan for Belorussia was formulated.

[Question] Mikhail Vasilyevich, our newspaper has already written about the fact that Belorussia has made notable achievements in economic and social development in recent years. May we say that the plan for the 12th Five-Year Plan was formulated...from what has already been achieved?

[Answer] I would state it more modestly. We have "achieved certain success." Yes, really, the republic has fulfilled the basic tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan, although at first it was not easy. In the first 2 years the average annual rates of economic development were below the plan levels. Industry, agriculture, trade, and consumer services all lagged behind. The reasons for this varied, but the main one was probably the reduced responsibility of our management personnel for the task assigned to them.

Having realistically and self-critically evaluated the situation, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the government of the republic took decisive measures, and this helped. Not only did we make up the lag, but certain tasks were even overfulfilled. For example, the national income increased by 32 percent with an assigned 23 percent. Industrial production significantly exceeded the plan indicators. There were also changes for the better in the agrarian sector, although here the achievements were more modest. Nevertheless, they are there. In the last 3 years, the production and sale of agricultural products to the state have increased. The republic has reached the indicators of the Food Program for the procurement of milk, and has come close to them in the procurement of meat. Therefore, in compiling the plan for the 12th Five-Year Plan, we really did proceed from "what has already been achieved". How else could we?

[Question] And what would you say about the main peculiarities of the 12th Five-Year Plan? How does it differ from the preceding ones? I am referring not so much to the figures as to the principle differences...

[Answer] First of all is the search for reserves. All the collectives participated in it. This made it possible to enrich and improve the state plan. It realistically envisions the highest level of tasks provided for Belorussia by the Basic Directions, and on individual points it even exceeds them. For example, the planned growth in volume of our industrial production is 22-25 percent, but we want to bring it up to no less than 26 percent. It would seem, what is 1 percent? Yet behind it are hundreds of millions of rubles. Will it be hard? Yes.

There is one other main peculiarity of our plan--the emphasis on intensive factors. The national income, as we know, reflects in a concentrated manner the effectiveness of the economy. We are also planning to increase it by 26 percent...

[Question] Mikhail Vasilyevich, this is too serious an indicator to not be "deciphered." To increase the income by over one-fourth...At what expense?

[Answer] You said you didn't want figures! And yet we cannot do without them. We plan to provide for our additional needs in the new plan generally at the expense of resource conservation. The national income will be increased through the reduction in energy consumption by 11 percent and of material consumption--by 16 percent.

[Question] Is this a "wish" or a real possibility?

[Answer] Every sector has been given very intensive, but realistic tasks for the introduction of new engineering and technology and with emergence to high end results. The most important thing in these is quality. By the end of the five-year plan, 67 percent of the products subject to certification will be of the highest category, and in machine building this figure will be 85-90 percent. This is extremely important for us, since the machine building complex takes up over a third of the structure of industry. The priority here will be given to instrument building, radio electronics, electronics, and machine tool building.

More precisely, the output of means of computer technology will increase by 1.8 times, and the output of instruments and means of automation will increase by almost 1.5 times. Fourth generation electronic computers will be perfected, as well as personal computers, new models of televisions and radios. The output of machine tools with digital program control will increase four-fold. Prospective models of tractors, automobiles, agricultural machines, and new types of complex consumer technology are already being developed.

[Question] I would like to clarify...You say one-and-a-half, two, four times more. This is impressive. But four times more at the expense of what?

[Answer] Generally through the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises. But it is not so easy to re-equip and retool an enterprise as it may seem. New technology is expensive and must yield a great economic effect in a maximally short time. And what happens sometimes? They install a new expensive machine tool and use it only 2-3 hours per shift. For example, a robot technological complex for electroplating and billet production was installed at the Gorizont Association. It cost over a million rubles, but gave no economic effect. Unfortunately, this is not the only example.

[Question] Mikhail Vasilyevich, the outline for the 12th Five-Year Plan was formulated at a time when there was a radical reorganization in the management of the agrarian sector of the economy, and when the agroprom [agroindustrial complex] was being created. What new qualities did this impart to the agrarian section of the plan?

[Answer] Now for the first time, huge resources are concentrated in the same hands in the interests of the cause. There is now a possibility of directing these resources toward decisive sectors, of ensuring an integrated approach to the solution of problems in production and product processing, and of resolving social questions more rapidly. For example, we have decided to double the construction of housing in rural areas in the current five-year plan.

[Question] Evidently, none of our readers can imagine Belorussia without flax and potatoes. How are these cultures "fitted" into the new five-year plan?

[Answer] Does this mean two questions in one? First, let me speak about flax. In its time, it helped many of our farms to gain a solid footing. But recently its crop yield has not been increasing, and its quality has declined. What is the problem? This is an extremely labor consumptive culture. Today in the village there is not the surplus of manpower that there was before, and the mechanization of growing and processing flax has greatly fallen behind. Aside from sowing, almost everything is done by hand. The plants which process the flax retain antiquated technology.

For a long time, the flax processing sector had the status of a poor relative in the Ministry of Light Industry. Today the growing and processing of flax are concentrated in the Gosagriprom. In our opinion, it is necessary to develop an all-union program for sharply increasing the effectiveness of flax production.

Now about potatoes. We supply them to other republics, to Moscow and Leningrad. We have enough growing fields, and there is no need to expand them. Primary attention in the plan is concentrated on increasing the crop yield and on the widespread introduction of new produce varieties with high taste qualities. We will increase the planting of early potatoes and develop storage facilities.

The press, including IZVESTIYA, has repeatedly written about the acute and as yet unresolved problem of processing potatoes into convenience foods. Why transport "water" for hundreds and thousands of kilometers and incur heavy losses from this? Today we are changing the profile of certain Gosagroprom processing

sectors and will be increasing the output of products made of potatoes. Incidentally, I would like to note that this problem bears not a republic character, but rather is an all-union one, and must be solved jointly.

[Question] Since we are speaking in such detail about agriculture, evidently we cannot overlook the problem of land reclamation. After all, many readers associate the words "land reclamation" with the word "Belorussia". What place does the five-year plan ascribe to it?

[Answer] The first thing that is planned is to "shift" land reclamation from the south to the north of the republic. The difference between "southern" and "northern" land reclamation is huge. While in Polesye, for example, it was mainly bog drainage which had to be done, in the Vitebskaya, Mogilevskaya and northern Minsk oblasts the work will consist primarily of soil enrichment, development of large contour fields, and irrigation. Certain theoretical questions still remain unsolved here, not to mention the practical. For example, how to reclaim a field if it is bordered by a peat bog, sand, clay, podzol, hills or depressions? All this has been reflected in our plan.

[Question] The experience of Belorussian builders is rather widely known. What development will it undergo in the current five-year plan?

[Answer] The basis for it, as we know, will be the stable contract price for building production. No changes leading to cost increase will be taken into the account or paid by the customer. In a word, everyone is now interested in reducing the cost of planning and construction--both the planners, the builders, and the customers, since the savings are passed on to them and may be used for paying bonuses or for housing and social-cultural construction.

The Minpromstroy [Ministry of Industrial Construction] and Minmontazhspetsstroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work] began this experiment several years ago. Today many builders are working in this manner. Currently around 60 percent of our contract work consists of construction sites built under the conditions of the experiment. What does this give us? By the start of the current year, planning and certification was completed on 882 projects. The economy on these facilities comprised over 26 million rubles. The expenditure of materials was reduced and stabilization of the cost of construction-installation work was achieved. You can consider that we found millions where there had been nothing before.

We must reinforce everything that is good and bring up those who lag behind. We still have many construction organizations who are not fulfilling their tasks, allowing mismanagement, and sporadically submitting facilities in the course of the year. The five-year plan provides for the elimination of all these shortcomings.

[Question] The entire plan, if we may say so, is oriented toward man. Could you say a few words about this "orientation", Mikhail Vasilyevich?

[Answer] I will only recount the main thing. The real per capita income will increase by 14 1/2 percent in 5 years. The payments and benefits from the social funds in 1990 will exceed 6 billion rubles. Aside from the large

allocations from the state, over 4.5 million square meters of housing will be built by enterprises, organizations and kolkhozes through the method of operations using their own resources.

A component part of the plan is an integrated program on goods and services. Provision has been made for more than just an increase in volume. We want to ascend to a qualitatively new level, and to really master the large and complex world of services. This is not easy to accomplish. As yet, not all the managers have recognized the importance of the problem. For example, the Minsk Motorcycle and Bicycle Plant makes fairly good bicycles and motorcycles. It would seem, what could be easier than to organize the repair of these vehicles here? And here are paid services for you. No, it is a bother, and there are no provisions for it in the existing instructions. Yet the repair shops are suffering from a shortage of both mechanics and spare parts.

Or, let us say, why can't the Belarusfilm movie studio give assistance to amateur movie makers and photographers as a paid service? Here again, initiative runs into the reluctance of Goskino [State Committee for Cinematography] administrators to take on added responsibilities.

[Question] The last question, Mikhail Vasilyevich... The fulfillment of such an intensive plan will require a serious reorganization of the management activity. What can you say on this matter?

[Answer] First of all, that the reorganization cannot be understood in a simplified manner. It does not mean that we necessarily have to eliminate or create something. The reorganization must start with human thinking, with the breaking of customary stereotypes, patterns, and standards. Herein lies the full complexity of the question. The new large-scale endeavors toward which the party has aimed our country also require a new way of thinking, a renovation of the arsenal of means for the realization of these endeavors. Every administrator must know how to ascend to the state level in solving economic problems, and how to see the political significance of any economic problem.

But the old style, which took decades to formulate, is still evident. Quite recently we appointed L. S. Kravtsov to be the new minister of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry. He has passed through many steps in his sector. We hoped that a man who knew his business well would manage it in a new and current manner. However, he was not able to accomplish everything, and had a predominantly purely departmental, localistic approach. The sector did not fulfill its contract deliveries, first providing raw material for its own needs. The new minister had to be corrected. We also seriously punished the republic's First Deputy Minister of Light Industry A. N. Korolev for irresponsibility in implementing the decisions of the government.

Reorganization is a complex thing. Let us take our agroprom. Many difficulties have arisen with its formulation. This is understandable. The matter is a new one, and not easy. But even here some try to retain the formal bureaucratic means of administration. We have even encountered cases where certain Gosagroprom deputy chairmen have begun to use inter-office memos to each other as a most important form of business correspondence.

Aside from the organizational restructuring, we also need to have a very serious reorientation in the minds and consciousness of the people, and in their way of thinking.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

BSSR OBKOM CHIEF DISCUSSES PREREQUISITES FOR PLAN FULFILLMENT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 09 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by A. Malofeyev, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Minsk Obkom, under the rubric "The Countryside--Social Horizons": "The Most Profitable Ruble"]

[Text] How time flies! It seems only yesterday that we were summarizing the results of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and here we already know the results of the work performed for the 8 months of the 12th Five-Year Plan's first year. We can physically sense how time has become compressed, how it has become filled with vital tasks. Evidently, today we cannot live otherwise. The 27th Congress and the Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee have placed vitally important tasks before the party and the people.

The first year of the five-year plan began fairly well for our oblast. Industry, for example, surpassed the planned rate of development. Builders, transport, trade and consumer services are all fulfilling their tasks. Serious changes have been outlined in the agroindustrial complex. These are the primary concerns today. It is specifically in the sectors of the APK [agroindustrial complex] that the most is to be done, and it is here that our primary efforts are directed. This is natural. The Food Program must be fulfilled. And not at any price. To obtain maximal production with minimal expenditures--this is the task facing us today.

How are we going to implement it? First of all, by improving agricultural management. This will be facilitated by the recently adopted resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on further improving the economic mechanism in the country's agroindustrial complex. Secondly, this will be done by means of effective application of the production potential accumulated by the farms. Thirdly, it will be accomplished through the more prudent and thrifty application of every allocated ruble. Here we still have many reserves and unutilized capacities.

For example, we direct the capital investments allocated for the development of agriculture primarily toward the reconstruction of livestock raising farms and complexes, where we can obtain a maximal effect most rapidly and with the least expenditures. Only a small portion of these capital investments will be given to new, and most necessary, construction. The reconstruction and renovation of the technological "filling" of every second farm is planned.

Within the next 2-3 years we are planning to develop a complex of facilities at every large farm which will radically change the working conditions of the people.

Improving the working conditions and solving the social-domestic problems is the primary task. In the last five-year plan, over 1.5 million square meters of housing, many kindergartens, houses of culture, and other social-cultural-domestic facilities were built in rural areas through all sources of financing.

Some farms developed improved settlements with all types of public services. This was the case in Snov-Nesvizhskiy, Sorochinskiy and Osovets-Lyubanskiy, Kozlovichi-Slutskiy, Semezhovo-Kopylskiy, Lyuban-Vileyskiy rayons and others. As a result, we have been able to slow down the outflow of the population from the rural areas, although it is still, unfortunately, great. And after all, the people leave the farms not because they are so acutely needed in the city. The city could itself very well meet its needs for labor resources by seeking them out within its own confines.

The people, and especially the youth, are leaving the farm because of the lack of improvement in living conditions, because of the poor conditions for recreation, and because of the impossibility of replenishing their "spiritual baggage" and materializing their spiritual-moral potential.

All these problems were discussed at the obkom plenum. Since the most acute problem here is that of housing, they agreed on the need for building 12 apartments a year at each of the farms in the oblast, and no less than 15 at those which are falling behind. Half of all the funds allocated for the development of agriculture is being directed toward the construction of social facilities. We are firmly convinced and have tried to convince others that the farm cannot be rebuilt and "rural" problems cannot be solved without a comprehensively trained man who has a moral interest in his cause.

There are plans to increase the capacity of building organizations from 200 to 1,000 farmstead type houses, built in the monolith keramzit concrete variant. A large-panel house building plant will soon go into operation within the oblselstroy [oblast rural construction association]. This plant will make it possible to build almost 2,000 apartments a year with rapid and quality construction in rural areas. Of course, brick and prefabricated panel houses will also be built. The task has been set to create in the oblast such a construction base which would provide for the needs not only of contractors, but also for kolkhozes and sovkhoses who perform work by the method of operations using their own resources.

One other direction is undergoing development--the construction of housing on the farm under patronage, i.e., by attracting labor collectives from the cities. This method has been well accepted in our oblast. We consider the active application of the funds of the rural population for building private homes and for developing housing-construction cooperation to be a great reserve.

The greatest reserve, however, is of course the more active construction of housing through the efforts of the kolkhozes and goskhoses and using the labor of the future residents. The decision has been made to double the volume of

such construction. There are two difficulties here which we must overcome: to find additional material resources and to increase the volume of project planning work, but primarily--to overcome the psychological barrier which many managers have. They sit and wait for some good uncle in the person of some state organization to come on the scene and to build everything they need in no time.

But while some wait, others build. I would like to cite two examples (although they are not so few). In the last five-year plan, the Komsomolets sovkhoz in Dzerzhinskiy rayon, (Director A. Radyuk), built 55 apartments, a club, and other facilities through their own resources. The result: 70 people moved to the farm, including 15 families from Minsk. And here is the solution to the main problem--the problem of personnel! The Rassvet Kolkhoz in Lyubanskiy rayon (Chairman V. Artimenya) is carrying on construction with great skill using its own resources. In the last five-year plan, 58 apartments, a sanatorium, a vegetable processing shop, a hotel accommodating 50 persons, and many other facilities were placed into operation. The total worth of these facilities was over 1.5 million rubles.

No, I cannot help but cite a third example. Otherwise, I may be reproached for naming only the most experienced managers. After all, they should rightfully work this way. In 1983, Yevgeniy Antonovich Mshar was placed in charge of one of the most backward sovkhozes--the Gorky sovkhoz in Chervenskiy rayon. Prior to his appointment, the sovkhoz built no more than 20,000 rubles worth of facilities through its own resources. When he came, this figure increased 5-fold, and this year it has undergone almost a 10-time increase. He started with apartments and houses, and...over 20 families moved to the sovkhoz.

Of course, it is not easy to build using one's own resources. There is a shortage of cement, metal, roofing slate, lumber materials, and bitumen. But those who want to build will find everything! We have computed that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz must build 150,000 - 200,000 rubles worth of facilities a year through its own efforts. Construction industry enterprises will give aid to the farms in this matter. The management of local industry, for example, will increase its annual output of brick by 5 million pieces. Other materials are sought out, provisions are being made for the production of certain new types of masonry materials. The application of non-liquid structural remnants at construction organization plants has been taken under the strictest control.

However, this problem must also be resolved on a union level. Starting next year, for example, the enterprises and organizations of a number of departments who are building facilities through their own means will be provided with material resources in a centralized manner, based on the needs specified in the projects and estimates. Why not extend this order to the Gosagroprom kolkhozes and sovkhozes?

Why am I focusing attention on the method of construction using an organization's own resources, when it is not the primary one? The fact is that the introduction of cost accounting, the changeover of kolkhozes and goskhozes to full self recovery, and the associated radical transformations in kolkhoz-sovkhoz production, are all hindered by the fact that the organization's own funds are not fully utilized. There are no limits of capital investments and contract work. We will not be able to solve this problem in the current five-

year plan. Only the method of operations using one's own resources can save us. It has proven itself on the farm.

The construction of good automobile roads is particularly important in the social reorganization of the farm. Today practically all the central farmsteads and many production centers of farms have good transport communications. We have succeeded in building roads to the large livestock raising complexes. In the current five-year plan we will build over 1,700 kilometers of intra-farm roads and will pave 850 rural populated areas.

The local Soviets, deputies, and active membership are actively participating in this work. Thus, the students of the architectural and construction faculties of the polytechnical institute were engaged in developing projects for the improvement of rural areas and reconstruction of farms.

Gasification plays a particular role in the social reorganization of rural areas. In the years of the preceding five-year plan, the consumption of natural gas has increased by 43 percent. Today there is no problem in providing rural residents with gas tank installations. In the current five-year plan, gas will be supplied to another 14 rayons of the oblast. Farm boiler rooms are being changed over from liquid and solid fuel to gas. Electric boiler facilities are widely used at production complexes. All this will increase the reliability of heat provision to the farms and will save a large amount of fuel and transport expenditures for hauling it.

We understand very well how important it is to improve project planning and architecture of rural areas. We consider further industrialization of construction, reduction of material consumption and estimated cost, and increased expressiveness in the layout of villages to be the primary directions in comprehensive reorganization. Concealed here is a very great reserve for the economy of both funds and material resources.

Is it right that the rural residence is 20 percent more expensive than the urban one? There are many projects which do not meet the requirements of the present day. As we know, the main type of rural residence is the farmstead type house. It corresponds most fully to the peculiarities of rural life and to the lifestyle of the farmers. Obviously, neither houses nor villages should be "twins". Their artistic-architectural facade must gladden the eye and the heart and create the impression of uniqueness.

Nevertheless, we also should not go to the other extreme. For example, we were using over 110 project plans for residential houses. This gave rise to confusion and had an adverse affect on the formulation of the appearance of housing settlements and the realization of their general layout plans. At our instruction, the planning institutes have selected the very best that has been developed today.

The project plans for residential houses and out-buildings which have been approved by rural residents have been entered into a special catalog. Today rural construction generally follows these projects. This has already yielded

positive results at the very start. At present, the project plans for production structures are being reviewed. In my opinion, the USSR Architect's Union could be of great help to the rural areas in this work.

The measures recently adopted by the party and the government for strengthening the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes open up great possibilities for a radical and principle reorganization of rural areas. Only all of us must view it not simply as a "reorganization," but as an activization of the human factor, which we speak so much about. Everything depends on the man. And our man, if he is given the optimal conditions for life and work, can accomplish anything. Therefore, I would once again like to stress the fact that the ruble spent on creating normal conditions for the life and work of man is the most effective. We should not be stingy here.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

TAJIKS DISCOVER 212 WATER SOURCES BETWEEN 1981-85

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 20 May 1986 carries on page 2, under the rubric, "Story About Those in the Forefront," a 400-word article titled "Seekers of the Means of Life" by R. Zaydulloyev. The author notes that Tajikistan has much subterranean water but tapping it is a complex matter because of the mountainous terrain. Yet he states, tapping it is important to Tajikistan because of the republic's distance from the sea. Between 1981 and 1985 the Southern Hydro-geological Expedition opened 212 sources of water, in contrast to 21 between 1961 and 1965.

INTENSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE URGED IN TAJIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 20 May 1986 carries on page 3, under the rubric, "Science and Production," a 1000-word article titled "Factors in Abundant Production" by H. Karimov, deputy director of Tajikistan's Institute of Physiology and Plant Biophysics and a member of Tajikistan's Academy of Sciences. The introduction to the article states that more unworked land must be brought under cultivation because of the republic's rapid population growth, the pace of industrial development, and the construction of cities and villages. Some 93 percent of Tajikistan's territory is covered by mountains. Intensification of agriculture is an important issue in the republic because the amount of cultivated land per capita has been decreasing annually.

Karimov argues that farmland should be used to grow a second crop, such as animal fodder, during the winter, thus enabling maximum use of the land. This alternation, Karimov states, will counter the soil-depleting effects of prolonged cotton cultivation without relying on kinds of fertilizer which are in short supply. He believes that cotton yields will also improve as a direct result of such a program.

FLOODS, HAIL DAMAGE RURAL TAJIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 23 May 1986 carries on page 1 a 700-word TadzhikTA article titled "Against Natural Disasters." The introduction to the article states that heavy rains have produced floods which have damaged farmland, gardens, and vineyards,

destroyed old homes and schools, damaged the water system, hurt animal husbandry on many farms, and damaged bridges, the communications network, and electricity lines.

While the cotton cultivation began well this year, heavy rain and cold weather resulted in the need for 10,000 hectares to be replanted. After that on 15-18 May some rayons, particularly cotton-growing centers, received as much rain as would normally fall in a month. Areas especially affected were Kirgan-Tyube and Kulyab oblasts and the Gissar and Karatog Valleys. Hail also struck cotton seedlings and did particular damage in two rayons. The article notes that in many places it is not possible to plant again because the waters have not receded sufficiently. Land furthest from the rivers and canals was hurt least; new planting is under way there. According to the article, three rayons in the Vakhsh Valley have been cut off because of washed-out roads.

Although there had been advance warning of May's heavy rains, personnel of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Use, especially in Yavanskiy and Kuybyshevskiy Rayons, did little to prevent the problems. Road construction engineers were also criticized: for 2 years they talked about raising the level of a bridge over the Yavansu but did nothing. When the heavy rains came, the low bridge backed up water which in turn flooded farm land.

CONSUMER GOODS SHORTAGES IN TAJIKISTAN QUESTIONED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 23 May 1986 carries on page 3 a 400-word article titled "Where Do We Buy Lamps?" by N. Karshiboyev. The introduction to the article states that the newspaper has received letters about unavailability of various consumer goods, such as kerosene lamps, axes, and household electrical fixtures. The paper asked an official of Tadzhiipotrebsoyuz, V.V. Khudiakov, to explain the situation. Khudiakov states that the items in question are produced outside Tajikistan; the republic must buy them from other republics and cannot fully meet the demand. For example, Tadzhiipotrebsoyuz submitted an order for 117,000 kerosene lamps for the current year to the republican Ministry of Trade, which allocated only 63,000. Items which are in short supply in stores are available in the bazaars, but at several times the state price. The article faults rayon consumer societies and soviet ispolkoms for weak supervision of the distribution of scarce goods and concludes by asking why Tajikistan does not produce the scarce consumer goods for itself.

TAJIKS NOTE SOME CONTINUING 'LOCALISM'

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 4 June 1986 carries on page 2 a 1000-word article titled "Educational Work With Students" by A. Sodiqov and L. Nikolayeva (both with the Department of Philosophy of Tajikistan State University). The authors note that there are still instances of localism, cliquishness, and administrative narrow-mindedness, even though the social basis for nationalism no longer exists.

The reasons for this are the presence of superstition and fantastic notions in the outlook of some people; the bourgeoisie's psychological warfare against socialism; and the difficulties of Soviet society in moving toward a new, unknown society. According to the authors, this must be taken into account in the internationalist molding of society, and social science teachers involved in higher education should be aware of this. In some families students are exposed to the harmful influence of parents and elderly relatives who preserve harmful survivals of the past regarding religion and "national exclusiveness."

TAJIKS VOICE CONCERN AT WATER POLLUTION IN REPUBLIC

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 26 June 1986 carries on page 1 an unsigned 700-word article titled "Water and Prosperity." The theme of the article is the importance of protecting Tajikistan's water supply from pollution.

The article notes that Tajikistan has 11 percent of the Soviet Union's water resources, a figure which places the republic third in the country--after the RSFSR and Kirghizia--in terms of water resources. With the increase in the amount of irrigated land to 700,000 hectares in Tajikistan, problems in protecting this water supply have also been on the rise.

The article observes, "Unfortunately, there are some irrigation enthusiasts in the republic who forget about preventing water pollution." Despite the establishment of the Bakhsh River Basin water administration (which oversees three reservoirs and is responsible for monitoring factory waste), waste water from various industries still flows directly into several rivers. The electro-chemical plant in Yavan, the chemical fertilizer plant in Vakhsh, the Tajikistan aluminum works, the asphalt and concrete works in Dushanbe, and factories subordinate to the Ministries of Automotive Transportation and the Construction Materials Industry are all guilty of this. In addition, untreated sewage from many cities and towns flows into the rivers, particularly in Leninabad, Kurgan-Tyube, and Dushanbe. A number of cities and towns are faulted for inadequate construction of water treatment facilities to service their growing populations.

Citing the fact that other republics also use water from Tajikistan's rivers, the article urges the establishment of inter-republic committees to oversee the protection of water resources in the region.

NEW HYDROELECTRIC PLANT OPERATING IN TAJIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 3 July 1986 carries on page 2 an unsigned 200-word article titled "Fourth Turbine Starts Operating." The Boyghozi hydroelectric generator has begun operating about 5 months ahead of schedule. The article praises Nurekgesstroy for this and calls it an example of the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. However the article observes, construction at the site is not yet complete. Work remains to be done on the reservoir, spillway, and other parts of the facility.

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